The New-York Times.

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FROM EUROPE.

Advices by the Niagara.

CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF GARIBALDI.

The Royal Palace at Palermo Burned by the People.

CHINESE AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Presentation of the Belts to Heenan and Sayers.

The Troubles between Russia and Turkey.

Rumored Advance of Troops Upon the Turkish Frontier.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 13.

The *Niagara* arrived here at 7½ o'clock this evening. She has seventy-eight passengers for Boston, at which port she will be due early Friday morning.

GARIBALDI'S SUCCESS.

The reports of GARIBALDI'S successes are confirmed. He attacked Palermo from the south side, at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 27th, and penetrated to the centre of the city, flag in hand, after a desperate combat of six hours' duration, and during an active bombardment by sea and land. The Royal troops retreated to the Palace and other public buildings. Hostilities were renewed, and the Royal Palace was taken by the people, and in the evening burned down. Loss in killed and wounded very considerable.

Other towns in Sicily had risen.

The bombardment still continued on the 31st.

It was said that the Government was deliberating on a proposition to order its discontinuance. The troops were concentrated in the Castle, on which GARIBALDI commenced an attack at noon, 28th.

The English Admiral had offered protection to American citizens at Palermo.

There was great agitation in the Court and Ministry at Naples. The Ministers tendered their resignation on the 29th.

A liberal Cabinet was expected to be formed.

GARIBALDI was already carrying out important administration reforms at all places in his power.

TURIN, Thursday, May 31.

The following details of GARIBALDI'S attack on Palermo have been received from a reliable source. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th GARIBALDI attacked Palermo, on the south side. A desperate combat ensued, which lasted six hours. The people made themselves masters of all parts of the town on the south of the Strada di Toldo. A terrible bombardment was opened by sea and land, notwithstanding which the people continued to fight. The troops retired within the Royal Palace, Custom-house and Castle. Hostilities were suspended from 10 until 12 o'clock, when the struggle recommenced with greater desperation. The Royal Palace was taken by the people, and in the evening was burnt down.

Other towns in Sicily had risen. The inhabitants everywhere were shouting, "Italy forever!" "VICTOR EMANUEL forever!"

PARIS, Thursday, May 31.

A telegram this morning from Naples confirms the news of the entrance of GARIBALDI into Palermo.

GARIBALDI, at the head of the volunteers, penetrated, flag, in hand, into the centre of the city, during the bombardment, and established his headquarters there. Loss in killed and wounded very considerable.

The American citizens at Marsala had gone on board the frigate *Iroquois*.

The British Admiral (MUNDY) had offered the protection of English ships to all the Americans at Palermo.

NAPLES, Wednesday, May 30—9:30 A. M.

The bombardment of Palermo lasted several hours. GARIBALDI entered the town on the 27th. The besieging forces were not numerous, but being commanded by heroic leading persons, the victory was obtained. The head-quarters of GARIBALDI are in the centre of the town. The number of killed is large.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament had reassembled.

Important papers relating to China were submitted, giving full particulars of the ultimatum and the Chinese reply. The ultimatum demanded ample apology for the Pei-ho affair, the restoration of the guns and ships lost on that occasion, the ratification without delay of the Tien-sin Treaty at Peking, and an indemnity of 4,000,000 taels for military expenses through the Canton affair. The Chinese reply refuses an apology for the Pei-ho matter, declines to allow an Ambassador to go to Peking, naming Peitang as the place of ratification instead of Peking, refuses to restore the guns and ships, or consider the payment of an indemnity, and refers Mr. BRUCE to the regulations carried out at the reception of the American Mission. These papers dispel all hope of an amicable settlement.

Lord J. RUSSELL explained the nature of the Russian propositions relative to the Christians in Turkey, and said Austria, Prussia and England dissented and proposed that Turkey herself should institute an inquiry as to the state of the Christians, which proposition the Sultan was acting upon. France sided with Russia.

Lord HEYDESBURG is dead.

The formal presentation of the belts to SAYERS and HEENAN took place at the Alhambra Palace, London, on the 30th. Mr. DOWLING, of *Bell's Life*, presented the latter with a complimentary address. GEORGE WILKES did the same for SAYERS. Each declared all animosity buried.

The entertainment consisted of nigger songs and dances. Between the acts the men were brought in and the ceremony of presentation was performed. The men, who were in evening dress, then stripped off their coats, buckled on their belts, and walked round the ring arm in arm.

The performance, as it was called, is to be repeated twice a day this week.

The *Post* objects that HEENAN, who has only fought two battles in his life, who was defeated in America, and who fought a drawn battle in England, has now a belt bearing the inappropriate inscription of the Champion of England.

The *Times*, in a leader, describes the terrible tortures inflicted by the police of the King of Naples. Darkness, and torture chiefly by flogging, are used to extract avowals of complicity in political plots. Recently an old man and his daughter far gone in pregnancy, perished under the lash.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that a dispatch received by the French Government confirms, but with reserve, the news of the entry of GARIBALDI into Palermo. The fact, however, cannot be yet considered as official.

The exports to India during the quarter ending 31st of March, amounted to £3,754,146 against. £4,557,607 in the corresponding quarter of last year, showing a reduction of about 21 per cent. compared with the same period of 1859. However, there is an increase of 7 per cent. to China—the total has been £1,466,881, showing an excess over last quarter of 1859 of £490,723 or more than 50 per cent.

The investigation of the Stock Exchange Committee is not yet complete. It is said the new case will show a previous want of strictness and discretion on the part of the persons connected, and will also strengthen the opinion that in the management of the Bank the supervisor over the clerks must have been lax, but that in other respects there will be no new feature.

The *Times* again expresses its belief that it will be quite out of the question for the Government to carry through the Reform bill under the conditions imposed upon them by the state of business during the present session.

An accident of a terrific character, but fortunately unattended with fatal results, took place on the evening of the 30th at the London terminus, King's cross, to a return excursion train on the Great Northern Railway from Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Spedersfield and other large towns in the North of England. The train which consisted of 35 carriages was due at 6:40 P. M. The engine, instead of slackening its speed as is usual on entering the station, dashed at full speed through the station, actually leaped on the platform at the end of it, a height of between 5 and 6 feet, carrying with it tender, the break ram and one or two carriages, and proceeding on its fearful and precipitous course, ran down the inclined plane, immediately under the dock, and across the old Saint Pancras road, where it burst through the enclosure of the Metropolitan Railway works, and had it not been for the immense quantity of earth being there, stuff excavated from the new road tunnel, it would have probably burst itself in the shaft of that undertaking. The engine, tender and brake were completely destroyed, and the other carriages more or less injured. Many of the passengers sustained serious wounds and contusions. It was found that the guard had firmly applied the first brake, but the second brake showed it had only been partially applied. It was then discovered that the guard, WANNERS, of Manchester, was in a state of intoxication, and he was taken into custody. The sufferers, most of whom were conveyed to their residences, are about 14 in number.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 31st announces that the session of the Corps Legislatif has been adjourned to the 30th of June, and also that the slight improvement manifested yesterday in the health of Prince JEROME has not been maintained.

The Senate discussed the petitions relative to the legal position of religious congregations and associations.

M. DUPIN in making the request in the name of the Committee proposed, to refer the petitions to the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice and of Public Worship. In the discussion which followed, several Senators proposed the order of the day, which was rejected by 69 against 28. The petitions have been sent to the Ministers of the Interior and of Public Worship, but will not be referred to the Minister of Justice.

The Paris *Moniteur* had published an article asserting the most peaceful intentions on the part of the Emperor. The London *Times* ridicules the article, and asserts that it belies itself.

Prince JEROME BONAPARE, uncle of the Emperor, was very ill, and there was little hope of his recovery.

The Emperor and Empress had gone to Lyons to meet the Dowager Empress of Russia.

It is reported that the French troops in China will afterwards visit Madagascar, and establish a solid occupation of the principal points in that Island.

The Bourse was dull, but prices were better—69f.55c.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, Thursday, May 31.

Daily News' City Article.

The funds opened with steadiness, but closed ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday. Very little business was done in any department of the market.

The discount market remains quiet, and best bills are taken at 3¼@3⅜ per cent. The successive reductions in the terms of the Bank of England have not yet caused any influx of business to that establishment.

Times' City Article.

The funds this morning showed a tendency to increased firmness, but a slight improvement which took place was not maintained, the advices from Paris being rather dull. There were again no Gold operations at the Bank to-day. At the Bank, to-day, there were few applications for discount. In the open market the minimum terms are 3¾@3⅞.

The daily increase of political distrust in Germany, and on the continent generally, keeps the rate for money extremely low in all the principal cities, and tends to promote remittances to London. At Hamburg the rate is only 1¾, and at Frankfort it is scarcely possible to find employment for any amount even at 1. The principal business in the railway market to-day has been in connection with the settlement. The appearance at the close was rather unfavorable. The greater part of the stock bought on the late decline appeared to have been taken up speculatively on borrowed money. In some cases the public seem also to have been purchasers. The present quotations, although for the new account in June, are a little higher than yesterday.

LONDON, Thursday, May 31—Noon.

Consols have been very inactive all morning at 95⅛ to ⅛, alternately, buyers and sellers at 95 3-16, and are now rather sellers. Indian, 106½. Shares steady and without the least change from the closing rates yesterday. Canadian dull. Trunks, 8@⅝. Western, 12 7-16@9-16. Trunk traffic considered bad. French dull.

1 P. M.—Consols, money, 95⅛; Consols, account, 95⅛@¼; New Threes, 93⅜.

2:15 P. M.—Consols, money and account, 94⅞@95; New 3 ℔ cents, 93¼@⅜.

Latest via Queenstown.

LONDON, Sunday, June 3.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the news of the capture of Palermo has made a deep impression on the people of Naples. Nevertheless, all remains quiet in that capital and on the main land.

The *Times* contains the following dispatch:

"A telegram from Naples of the 31st ult. announces that the bombardment of Palermo was still continued."

CONCLUSION OF THE WOOL SALES.

The Colonial Wool sales terminated on Saturday. Contrary to expectation, the sales passed off with increased firmness, at prices fully as high as in March.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The *Great Eastern*, it is said, will proceed to sea on the day appointed. A trial trip is to be made to-day or Monday. At present the number of berths engaged is comparatively small.

Arrival of the Vigo.

The screw steamship *Vigo*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 30th, and from Queenstown on the 31st ultimo, arrived here early yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *North Briton*, which reached Father Point last Sunday, and by the *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d.

A New-York Family in Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the dilapidated old tenement house No. 135 West Tenth-street, near Hudson-street, is a respectable family, consisting of a man and wife and two children, in very great need and distress. They are afflicted with poverty and sickness. They are temperate, industrious as far as able, and are certified by the Bishop to be deserving of the care of Christian people. They are communicants in the Church, and of that class of sufferers whose silent endurance of God's providence seems to shut them out from relief for the very absence of complaint. The father of this family is connected with our most respectable old residents. He was born to plenty, and has filled offices of trust. His health is entirely gone, and yet he goes out at 3 o'clock every morning to procure newspapers which he sells, and rarely gains enough to more than clear his outlay. The case of this family requires prompt and generous relief, after which a little employment to them would be more acceptable than direct alms. I inclose my address as a guarantee of these facts, which were made known to me by a lady whose means do not unfortunately keep pace with her generous impulses, and they have been confirmed by personal evidence. M.

[The above reaches us from a perfectly reliable and highly respectable quarter. Any contribution which may be sent to us for the relief of the family referred to shall be properly applied.—ED. TIMES.]

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—The Wheeling (Va.) *Union*, of the 11th, says that Mr. EDWARD L. BROOKS, a traveling agent for a wholesale hardware house in this City, was drowned off the steamer *Conery*, on the 6th inst., between Wellsburgh and Steubenville. Mr. BROOKS had been at Wellsburgh on business, and was on his way back to Steubenville. When within about three miles of that place, he came out of the cabin with a chair, and was about taking a seat near some friends, when his foot caught in a broken part of the flooring, causing him to lose his balance, and he fell over the guards and was drowned before assistance could reach him. Mr. BROOKS was a native of Connecticut. The Mayor of Steubenville immediately announced the sad casualty to the friends of the deceased by telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate and House Divided on the Homestead Bill.

THE AFRICANS AT KEY WEST.

Passage of the Post-office Appropriation Bill.

Southern Secessionists Threaten to Break up the Baltimore Convention.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

APPROPRIATION APPLIED FOR TO PREVENT THE COUNTERFEITING OF COIN.

Secretary COBB has sent a communication to the Senate to-day, in compliance with the joint resolution of Feb. 26, 1857, "To prevent the counterfeiting of the coins of the United States," stating that Profs. VETHAKE and ROGERS, the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, had examined the processes and means proposed by Mr. J. F. BARCLAY, for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting and deterioration of coins. These gentlemen, he stated, had been selected for that duty from their high character as scientific men, and their familiarity with the subjects involved in the investigation. They had pursued their inquiries with diligence and dispatch, and on April 23 reported to the Treasury Department, expressing their entire confidence in the proposed plan, and asking for a sufficient appropriation to test it and produce a specimen coin, the expense being estimated at $4,300 for each denomination to be produced, independent of the ordinary processes of the Mint. This communication has been ordered to be printed with the report of the Commissioners.

NO HOPE FOR THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Homestead bill is still in limbo. The second Committee of Conference have reported this evening, that they could not agree. The third Committee has been appointed on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, FITZPATRICK and CAMERON. There is no hope for the passage of the bill.

THE INDIAN AND LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate loaded the Indian Appropriation bill with numerous amendments, and the House disagreed to nearly every one. A Committee of Conference was appointed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported in the Senate this evening without amendment and passed. How different to the action on a similar bill last Congress! The Legislative Appropriation bill was also passed, but with sixty-seven amendments, most of which the House will strike off. One amendment provides for the issue of twenty millions of Government Bonds.

The Tariff question comes up in the Senate to-morrow.

THE HOUSE DOES NOT AGREE TO POSTPONE THE ADJOURNMENT.

The House will not consider the Senate's proposition to continue the session, until they are satisfied that the business before them cannot be disposed of by Monday. The work this evening indicates that there will be no necessity for prolonging the session.

INCIDENTS AND INJURIES OUTSIDE OF THE HALLS OF LEGISLATION.

A workman fell this afternoon from the dome of the Capitol, and was seriously injured. An employe of the circus struck a child with an iron spike, injuring him seriously. Several arrests were made, and a regular row is anticipated to-night.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The Judiciary Committee have agreed to the resolution of impeachment of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, but do not anticipate reporting it before next session, as the printing of the testimony is greatly behind. Should the session be extended, as is proposed by the Senate, the Committee may report, and fix the consideration of the subject for some day in December next. It is understood that the Committee were nearly or quite unanimous for his impeachment.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION—THREATS OF THE SECEDERS—POSSIBILITY OF NO NOMINATION.

The city is again filled with Delegates, discussing the chances of candidates in Baltimore. The friends of DOUGLAS are still sanguine, while the ultras swear terribly, and threaten to break up the Convention, if DOUGLAS does not yield. The Georgia Delegates have declared their intention not to enter the Convention, but to remain here and await the result. The Delegates are steaming freely, and a collision among them, in advance, would cause no surprise here. It seems to be quite certain that DOUGLAS or no one, will be nominated at Baltimore. The Republicans can draw great encouragement from the prospects of a Democratic explosion. The most bitter partisan feeling is displaying itself on the floor of the House, and the Opposition vote down everything indiscriminately that they do not themselves propose.

Mr. YANCEY receives a serenade to night from the Southern fire-eaters.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—TROOPS SENT AGAINST THE INDIANS.

The Adjutant-General received a heavy mail this morning from the Pacific and New-Mexico, in which, among other information, it was stated that troops were being concentrated for operations against the hostile Indians. Company H, STEWART'S Third Artillery, and A. FLINT'S Sixth Infantry, were to proceed to Carson Valley with dispatches—Capt. STEWART being in command of the battalion. Company H, Sixth Infantry, was to be dispatched from Fort Humboldt for the same service. A detachment of eleven men proceeded by the way of Benicia, and received two mounted howitzers. Lieut. WARNER, of the Third Artillery, is ordered to overtake the detachment under Lieut. GIBSON, and report for duty. Assistant-Surgeon KENNEY is to report for duty in Carson Valley. Capt. CALLENDER, of the Ordnance Department, will proceed to San Francisco. Lieut. WAGNER relieves Lieut. WILKINS in the duty of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Department of New-Mexico. Lieut. DIXON, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, will proceed to Eugene City, and select the best site for a Wagon Road from that place to Harney Lake. He will afterwards repair to Fort Dalles. Capt. MYERS, Assistant Quartermaster, is assigned to a post of duty with the expedition under Major STEEN. Lieut. BELL, of the Third Infantry, will proceed to Fort Marcy, and relieve Lieut. O'BANNON, Regimental Quartermaster at that post.

MISCELLANEOUS—NO DIFFICULTIES IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The bill for the relief of FRANCIS DENAISE, late Consul to Constantinople, passed the House last evening unanimously. The interview on the previous evening, on the avenue, between Mr. DENAISE and JOHN P. BROWN, dragoman at Constantinople, it is suspected, secured the unanimous vote on this bill.

Official dispatches have been received here contradicting the rumor of anticipated hostilities between Nicaragua and San Salvador. Entire harmony prevails among the Central American States. Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14.

The extension of the session of Congress beyond Monday is generally considered unavoidable—the Senators declaring that they cannot finish the public business before that time. Besides, the President adheres to the position he announced in his first annual message. He will approve no bill without an opportunity for full examination be afforded. According to present appearances a special Executive session will be convened to consider the important matters pending, or which may be communicated.

The report of the Committee on Elections, in the Kentucky election case, states the official majority of Mr. ANDERSON, the sitting member, to be three votes; that in consequence of a mistake appearing upon the face of the poll books in some of the precincts, to the prejudice of Mr. CUSMAN, notice of the contest, &c., was served upon the parties. They entered into a thorough investigation of the polls throughout the district. The evidence fills two large volumes. After a careful examination of the evidence, a correction of all mistakes on either side, and striking out the illegal votes, which the Committee say were proved to be such, from the poll of each party, Mr. ANDERSON'S majority is 109. The report is concurred in by Messrs GILMER, DAWES, CAMPBELL, MARSTON, MCKNIGHT and STRATTON.

Representative CORWIN, who had been ill, appeared in the House to-day.

It should have been stated yesterday, that Mr. PAYOR voted for the resolutions condemnatory of the Live Oak contract with the Swift distribution o patronage, the Navy Yards, and of the appointmen of Engineer MARTIN, in connection with the decision of the contracts for machinery.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14.

Several petitions and reports were presented.

The bill to settle private land claims in California was taken up, and the amendment of the House agreed to.

The Senate bill to take care of and return the Africans at Key West was taken up, and the amendmen of the House, increasing the appropriation for that purpose from $200,000 to $250,000 was not agreed to. The vote was Yeas 26, Nays 27.

Several petitions against the increase of the duty on steel were presented.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 5,000 copies of the Smithsonian reports. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution extending the session till the 28th inst. He said that unless a change was made in the day of adjournment it would be utterly impossible to get through business.

Mr. HUNTER of Virginia, (Dem.,) suggested the 21st inst.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) said that we could not get through with business even if the tariff was not considered at all. It was not justice to ourselves nor to the country to rush the business of six months into a few days. The Senate had dilly-dallied.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that the Senate had sat more hours this session than for years previously.

Mr. WIGFALL said he meant what he said in a Pickwickian sense.

Pending a vote, the special order, the Legislative Appropriation Bill, was taken up.

Great confusion existed—half a dozen Senators addressing the Chair at once.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) suggested that the President make all the Senators take their seats.

The President received the suggestion with pleasure, and requested Senators to resume their seats.

Order being restored, the special order was postponed for a few minutes and the resolution to adjourn was again considered.

Mr. BRIGHT inquired of Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, if it was possible to get through the Appropriation bills by Monday.

Mr. HUNTER said he thought they could not.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) was willing to stay till December to debate the revenue.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) suggested that they do not adjourn until the middle of next week, as many of the Senators will be at Baltimore, and they had better extend the session, although he preferred to adjourn Monday.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he had adjourned once for the Democratic Convention, which ended in a box, and he would not adjourn for another unless there was reliable security that it would do something. [Laughter.] The tariff was settled. No man here is so vain as to make a speech to convince the impervious Democracy and obtain a practical tariff. There was no use to sit here and listen to a long speech, and holding out false hopes to the country. Let them go before the people on the tariff. There was no hope for it here. The Senator from Pennsylvania (BIGLER) reminded him of the early preachers of Christianity. He was like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. [Roars of laughter.] He respected his motives, but pitied his condition. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) desired to stay here and discuss the Tariff and settle it.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend to adjourn on the 25th. Agreed to. Yeas, 24; Nays, 20.

The main resolution as so amended—to adjourn on the 25th—was agreed to.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment proposing the paying the claims of the Choctaw Nation of two millions and a half was discussed at length and rejected.

Recess at 4 till 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 6 P. M.

Mr. TOOMBS desired to get up the bill permitting Louisiana to levy tonnage duties in certain cases.

The Republican Senators objected, and urged that the Senate was too thin to consider so important a bill.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that the question had been settled by forty precedents. Senators thought this bill too important to consider when the Senate was thin, but the Senate seemed to them full enough to deplete the Treasury by adding appropriations to the pending bill.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which, after the consideration of various amendments, was passed.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Finance Committee, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill from the House, without amendment.

The bill was passed as reported, when, at 9 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 14.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Joint Committee on the Library, reported a resolution which was adopted, accepting the public journals from the Chamber of Deputies of Sardinia, and requesting the Speaker to convey to the presiding officer of that body the grateful acknowledgments of this House for the valuable present, and the books to be deposited in the Library.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the same Committee, reported a bill appropriating $60,000 to complete the publication of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition; $284,000 have already been expended on the work, which consists of thirty-eight volumes, six of which are yet to be published. Referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) called up the joint resolution to reduce the price of printing 40 per centum, to take effect from the passage.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) proposed an additional section, that after the present session the printing of Congress and the Executive Departments be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder for two years.

Mr. HASKIN could not accept the amendment, because it proposed to establish a system which has failed. The resolution was passed.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Select Pacific Railroad Committee, said it would be recollected that when the bill was before the House, objections were raised as to the security of the proposed grant, but these had been remedied unanimously by the Committee, who had also added the Southern to the Central route. As the session was drawing to a close, and there was therefore not time for its consideration, and in order to afford an opportunity for the further examination by the Press and Congress, he offered a resolution that the subject be postponed till the third Tuesday in December.

This was adopted.

The proposition of Mr. CURTIS to print 50,000 copies of the bill and report of the Committee, for the use of members of the House, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) and others, wanted to have the amendments printed, but were not gratified.

Mr. CURTIS objected, saying that if all the amendments were printed, the subject would be confused, and a large volume would be the consequence.

Mr. SMITH replied that Mr. CURTIS had no bowels of affection save for his own offspring.

Mr. CURTIS—It is the offspring of the Committee I speak for.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the select committee to which was referred the Senate bill to abolish the franking privilege, reported it with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The consideration of the bill was then postponed until the 4th Tuesday in December.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kentucky contested election case, giving the seat to the sitting member, Mr. ANDERSON. He gave notice that he would call up the subject to-morrow.

The House then acted on the Senate's amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill.

The Senate resolution extending the session till the 25th was received.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Several gentlemen wanted immediate concurrence in it.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) was satisfied that Congress could get through all the business that ought to be transacted by Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN said this could be done if Congress strictly confines itself to the public business. If it should be ascertained on Saturday that a further extension of the session is necessary, he would so recommend.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Second Conference Committee on the Homestead bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and in moving that the House adhere to the House bill, gave a synopsis of the House and Senate bills. They differed, he said, in five prominent features, as regards the persons who are to be the beneficiaries; the preëmptors now on the Government land; the description of land brought within the purview of the law; the price, and the policy of the Government as to compulsory land sales. First, as to persons, the House bill includes all citizens over 21 years old, and all who have declared their intentions; the Senate bill excludes all but heads of families, cutting off young men over 21, a large and valuable portion of our population. Second, the House bill includes in its benefits all preëmptors now on the public land; the Senate bill excludes them, but allows them two years to buy their lands at the Government price—under the Senate bill preemptors now on the land cannot take the quarter section they are on, but must abandon or pay for it. Third, the House bill applies to all land subject to preëmption, which covers all Government land not reserved for special purposes, whether surveyed or not; the Senate bill is confined to lands subject to private entry, which are only those remaining after a public land sale, and the speculators have had their pick—land-warrant speculators after a land sale could acquire a title at once under the Senate bill, but an actual settler would have to wait five years, and then pay 25 cents per acre and the Land Office fee. Fourth, the House bill gives the land to the settler at $10 for a quarter section; the Senate bill requires $40 for a quarter section, twice as costly as the graduated lands in Missouri. Fifth, the Senate bill compels the President to expose the public land to sale in two years after a survey; the House bill does not, but the House has passed a separate bill, now pending in the Senate, preventing sales until ten years after the survey. Mr. COLFAX added, there was no land of any consequence in Minnesota, Washington or Oregon, to which the Senate bill would apply, and but little in California, Kansas and Nebraska. Under the House bill the Government land everywhere would be open to the pioneer.

The House then resolved to adhere to their own bill without a division.

A recess from 4½ to 7 o'clock was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, (Rep.,) indicated the points of a speech. On the 26th of March last, he had the honor to move a resolution, which was adopted by this House, but to which no response has yet been received, calling upon the President of the United States for information relative to the practical working of the treaty concluded with Great Britain, on the 5th day of June, 1854, commonly called the "Reciprocity Treaty." This treaty has at least six years to run. It was, he said, commended to us under the alluring guise of a free-trade measure, and was christened by the name of "Reciprocity," to delude us with the idea that it was to confer mutual and reciprocal privileges upon the people of both countries. The advocates of that utopian theory, universal free trade, were led to believe that it was at least an important step in that direction, and that the mutual benefits and blessings to flow from it would vindicate the practical wisdom of that theory. The important feature of the treaty, and that which gives it the title of Reciprocity, is the third article, which provides that certain enumerated articles, being the growth or produce of the British Colonies of North America or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty. But a glance over the schedule shows there can be no reciprocity in the arrangement. It appears to have been prepared with special reference to including every article of Canadian production which can ever find a market in this country, and excluding every production of this country which could find a market in the British North American colonies. We purchase from Canada more of the articles embraced in the schedule than she sells to all the world besides. To Canada the privlege of exporting to the United States, free of duty, the articles embraced in the schedule, is one of incalculable value. It is all she could ask or desire, for the schedule embraces everything she has to export. To us the privilege of exporting the same articles duty free to Canada, is but the barren privilege of "carrying coals to Newcastle."

He then proceeded to examine the effects of this treaty upon our Federal resources. This branch of our foreign commerce, instead of yielding us an annual revenue of some $2.0e0,000, is under the operation of the treaty an actual drain upon the Treasury to the extent of about $50,000 a year; for, since the treaty went into operation, the revenue received at the various ports of entry on our Northern frontier has so fallen off, that the expenses of collecting it during the last four years exceed the gross receipts by the sum of $189,730. He further proceeded to show that instead of stimulating domestic industry and enterprise, it has invited the productions of foreign labor and foreign soils to compete with the productions of our own citizens in our own market. View the treaty from whatever stand-point you may, it presents the same forbidding aspect. Its effect upon our public revenue and the private interests of our citizens, are alike pernicious. It is prejudicial alike to the interests of our farmers and mechanics, our manufacturers and our merchants, our lumbermen and our fishermen.

Its operations are wholly and thoroughly miscellaneous. These points Mr. ELY enforced at some length. Having discussed all the features involved, he said we have, as a remedy for the evils, to abrogate the treaty at once. It has been persistently violated, in the spirit, if not in the letter, by the Canadian Government, ever since the day it was ratified, by a yearly increase to tariff duties on American exports. Its avowed and manifest objects have been wholly perverted, and it has been used as a means of defeating and utterly abolishing the internal policy which it was intended to foster and build up. In conclusion, he declared his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the act, with a clause declaring all imports from Canada and the other British Provinces embraced in the treaty subject to the same duties as are imposed upon imports from other countries.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Army bill.

The amendment appropriating nearly $800,000 for calling a Texas mounted regiment into the field, was amended by the addition of a proviso that this shall not be done unless, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the service require it.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) said that if this appropriation was not made, the Governor of Texas would feel impelled, by motives of humanity, to convene the Legislature, at great expense, so as to keep forces in the field. One vigorous campaign, visiting all the calamities of war on the Indians, will deter them from further depredations.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment as entirely unnecessary. Every intelligent army officer disapproves and condemns the calling of this mounted regiment into the field. The amendment was urged on the ground that the army was unfit for service on the Texas border.

Mr. MCRAE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) accused Mr. OLIN of a cold-blooded spirit and sectional prejudices. He (OLIN) was convinced of the butcheries, but was not willing to arrest them.

Mr. OLIN indignantly replied to this. He was opposed to the amendment because he wanted to put an end to difficulties by preventing "bell hounds" from pouncing on peaceable Indians and depriving them of their homes.

Mr. REAGAN said that the language employed by Mr. OLIN was a deliberate and willful calumny on the people of Texas.

The amendment was rejected, only 48 voting in favor of it.

The Senate's amendment making appropriations for fortifications, was advocated by Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, (Dem.) He said that the House bill for this purpose appropriated $675,000, and the proposition now pending merely increased the amount $300,000.

Mr. CURTIS remarked that the aggregate was a million and a quarter.

Mr. WHITELEY resumed saying that if our fortifications have cost fifteen millions why should not even this small amount be now appropriated for works in fifteen States?

Mr. PERRY, of Maine, (Rep.,) was opposed to such log rolling. We don't want the appropriations now, when we are at peace with our Maker and all mankind.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) advocated the appropriation. We should either complete the works or promptly give them up.

Mr. MCRAE took a similar view.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said they ought not to stop to consider upon important propositions of this character injected into the belly of an Appropriation bill. The House should stand by the Fortification bill they had passed.

The amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. STOUT, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was ruled out of order, appropriating $3,400,000 for the payment of the Oregon and Washington Territory Indian War debt.

On motion of Mr. STANTON the study of the cadets at the Military Academy was limited to four years.

The Committee rose, when its action was concurred in by the House. Adjourned.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Cruise of the Delphin—Visit to St. Catherine Island—American Coal for the Paraguay Expedition—Movements of American Naval Vessels—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

Special correspondents residing in foreign climes are not exempt from all the ills that "flesh is heir to," and thus it is you find your Rio de Janeiro correspondent encroaching upon the rights of his brother scribbler of the *Republica Oriental*, by addressing you out of his prescribed limits.

Acting upon the advice of a physician, and he invitation of the amiable commander of the United States brig *Dolphin*, the Major found himself on the 22d day of the past month being rapidly towed past the Sugar Loaf on board of the aforesaid vessel, and bound to the River La Platte *vid* St. Catharines. Remaining two days becalmed outside the Sugar Loaf, a promontory which marks the left hand entrance of the harbor, we at length started on our journey, and after consuming nine days over a voyage of four hundred nautical miles, anchored inside the Ilha da Santa Catherina, opposite the Fort St. José, which commands the northern entrance of the passage between the island and the main land.

But very little has been written about this port, which is a capital rendezvous for whalers and also for light draught trading vessels. The town of Nossa Senhora da Desterro (our deserted lady) which is the port of the island, is about 12 miles from the anchorage above described and only accessible to vessels whose draught of water does not exceed thirteen feet, but at our anchorage is a safe harbor for frigates, and one where all necessary supplies can be procured.

The town is a very pretty one, well built, having some 10,000 inhabitants; and we found at anchor here a Brazilian steam gun-boat flotilla, who rumor asserts are organizing for a descent upon Montevideo. A huge pile of anthracite coal, with the American ensign floating from a staff near by, denoted the official residence of our Consul, ROBERT S. CATHCART, Esq., who has filled the position many years. He is an old merchant captain, and it is said has amassed a large fortune by farming, to which he devotes all his attention. I am told that his farm, upon which he raises sugar, mandioca, &c., is one of the most profitable and best managed in Brazil.

The anthracite coal alluded to (some 3,000 tons) is the property of the United States Navy Department, having been deposited here for the use of the Paraguay Expedition, and it is with a view of inspection that the *Dolphin* has been ordered to call in here.

This duty accomplished, we trip anchor, and are once more on our way, bound for Montevideo. A little more fortunate this time, we have been enabled to make the trip in five and a half days, a distance of 730 miles. The *Dolphin* is the smallest vessel of-war in our navy, being but 250 tons register. She has, however, seen a great deal of sea service, and is considered as fine a sea-boat as exists. It gives your correspondent great pleasure in attesting to her efficiency on the present cruise, being most ably manned, officered and sailed under the direction of Commander CHARLES STEADMAN, to whom I take this method of returning thanks for the many courtesies received at his hands.

The flag-ship *Congress*, brig *Bainbridge*, and steamer *Pulaski* were found anchored at Montevideo, on our arrival, the brig *Perry* having sailed only the previous day for the United States. Capt. TILGHMAN, her commander, had been ordered to touch at St. Catherines on his way home, and to take from thence three mutineers of the whaleship *Tybee*, who had attempted to secure the vessel by the assassination of their captain. This affair had previously been investigated by Capt. MAXWELL WOODHULL, of the *Bainbridge*, and the mutineers were confined in jail when the *Dolphin* touched there.

The steamer *Pulaski*, Lieut.-Commanding MACOMB, is being very extensively repaired at Montevideo; all the artisans of the flag-ship are employed in fitting her up for the proposed visit of Flag-officer SAMS to President LOPEZ, at Assumption. The *Pulaski* is one of the boats formerly plying on Long Island Sound, and was purchased under her former name (*Metacomet*) by the Navy Department, to form one of the Paraguay fleet. It is supposed that she will be ready in about two weeks, having received many al

DEATH OF A CLASSICAL SCHOLAR.

The Late Prof. Tiersch—His Character, Life and Achievements—His Library.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Friday, May 25, 1860.

Bavaria was one of the latest States in Germany to feel the impulse of that revival of Classical education of which this century has been the witness. England had produced some of her greatest critical scholars, the Universities of Prussia and the Rhine were already celebrated for their Philologic Departments, when Bavaria yet labored under an inadequate school system and a total want of thorough classical instruction.

We do not now propose to discuss the question, whether the Classical Revival in Germany did, like periodic excitement in any subject, go too far, and assume a place which the experience of a few years has proved it incapable of retaining. At a more convenient time we may undertake to show how this excess is correcting itself; and the Philological Departments of European Universities are gradually falling into their proper place, as the *auxiliaries* of more directly scientific and "practical" knowledge.

But, discussion aside, this much is certain, that a liberal, classical, or even philological education was one of the most effective weapons in the contest with the roughest materialism. It is certain that a nation whose youth drink deep of the ancient springs, though the intoxicating beverage may unfit them for life's present achievements, will yet be lifted from the slough of mere animalism. And therefore no one will refuse to King LOUIS of Bavaria—"the royal Mæcenas," as his eulogists delight to call him—the praise which is his due, for having placed himself boldly at the head of the classic movement in the South, and especially for having patronized so extensively the Philhellenic element in art and literature.

But while the royal leader receives the loudest praise, the world will not forget those men who have really done the work. And foremost among these was FRIEDRICH WILHELM TIERSCH, the founder of the liberal system of education in Bavaria, and, perhaps, the most celebrated of European archæologists and classical scholars.

Born at Kirchscheidungen, on the Unstrut, in SAXONY, on the 17th of June, 1784, he began the study of Theology at the University of Leipsic in 1804; but being attracted by the classics, subsequently abandoned the former study, and pursued alone the latter. In 1807 he placed himself under the charge of the celebrated HEYNE, then Professor at Gottingen; and in the year following his extraordinary abilities procured for him the office of teacher in the Gymnasium. At this time HEYNE wrote to JOHANN MULLER: "We have in the school here one TIERSCH, from Saxony, a young man of rare talent, fire and strength. He recently preached and astonished everybody by his pulpit abilities. Could we only draw him into the University he would make a splendid teacher, and, later, a great commentator and preacher."

He was called as Professor to the new Gymnasium at Munich; and the Westphalian Government, blindly letting him go, lost forever one of the great men of the age. He found in Munich Prof. JACOBS, of Gotha, who had been there two years as Professor of Classical Literature in the Lyceum, and member of the Academy of Sciences. These two men were the founders of the study of Philology and Archæology in Bavaria. They were exposed to the most bitter persecution from the native old fogies. They were both from the North; and the hatred infused into the party-press and party-discussions at that day, towards the "foreign scholars," renders all modern jealousies as brotherly love in comparison.

Prof. TIERSCH wrote a pamphlet called "*Consideration of the Asserted Differences between North and South Germany*," which raised the hatred of his opponents to fury. His assassination was attempted, but he escaped with a wound. He was a Protestant as well as a Reformer; and this extreme of personal opposition undoubtedly contained somewhat of religious, besides its local, bigotry. Notwithstanding the whole monkish influence, and the frantic opposition of all the old school statesmen and philosophers, TIERSCH, supported by his own enthusiasm and finally (1825) by the young King LOUIS, went steadily and successfully forward. He founded the Philiological Institute, (incorporated 1812 with the Academy of Sciences,) whose *Acta* in three volumes, from 1811 to 1826, are a monument to him.

In 1826 he became University-Professor, the Munich University being removed from Landshut in that year, and established on a new basis.

The political condition of Greece had early occupied his attention, and his work, *De l'etat Actuel de la Grèce, et de moyens d'arriver a sa restauration*, (the result of a personal journey, two years before, during which he was received everywhere in Greece with enthusiasm,) did much to create in the Greeks that sympathy with Germany which rendered the beginning of OTHO'S reign so prosperous; while, of course, its principal and intended effect was the enlightenment of Europe as to the real condition of the ancient cradle of Liberty and Art.

His activity as an author and commentetor was unbroken and fruitful. I need only mention his Greek Grammar, his Translation in the Original Metre, with Commentary, of the works of PINDAR, his *Epochs of Art among the Greeks*, and his work on "High-schools," with especial reference to Bavaria. The latter book aroused anew the slumbering hostility of what the Germans call "*Realism*;" but even its enemies acknowledged its ability, and it will long remain an arsenal of powerful artillery for those who strive, like its lamented author, for a classical system of academic education.

Prof. TIERSCH was a favorable specimen of a philologist. He did not, like another Erasmus, or many a premier scholar of the present day, hesitate to apply the lessons of classic experience to the politics and dialectics of his time. He was not so lost in gazing backward at the past as to lose all consciousness of the present.

There is no danger that we Americans will drive this matter too far. We shall not, for centuries to come, sacrifice knowledge to learning; and classical culture will only refine, not enervate us. We have no hesitation, therefore, in urging upon the notice of new academic institutions or private philologians, the subject of Dr. TIERSCH'S unequaled collection of books in this line, which is now in Munich, and for sale.

R. W. R.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Anecdotes of the Great Traveler—His Characteristics—The Esteem in which he is Held by the Portuguese.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDO, West Coast of Africa.

Twice have I, in my journeyings around the borders of this darkened land, come upon LIVINGSTONE'S footprints. At one of his starting points, Cape Town, I had heard his praises sounded by his friends; and here, again, on the west Coast of Africa—his other starting point—I find his name great among the heathen, both white and black.

A few days since I called upon Mr. GABRIELLE, the friend Dr. LIVINGSTONE so often speaks of in his work, with whom he spent several months on two different occasions, and from whom he received so many kind attentions during a severe illness. In conversation with him I learned many interesting particulars regarding the great explorer. At first I felt that my visit might be regarded as an intrusion, but the simple statement that as an American I felt deeply interested in everything connected with Dr. LIVINGSTONE, insured me a cordial welcome from Mr. GABRIELLE. He introduced the conversation by remarking that the real grandeur of LIVINGSTONE'S work was in the manner in which it was done. He went out unaided and alone. With poverty for his portion, and nothing but an unconquerable will to back him, he launched upon his journey into the African wilderness.

Calling to mind a statement made to me by a mongrel Portuguese, to the effect that Dr. LIVINGSTONE was the finest-looking man he had ever seen, I asked whether he was prepossessing in appearance?

"Dr. LIVINGSTONE," replied Mr. GABRIELLE, "is most unprepossessing in appearance. Little about him indicating the man within. The unconquerable will alone shows itself in his looks. There is his ambrotype hanging on the wall; that shows you somewhat of the man; he sent it to me after his arrival in England. Judge of him by it."

The likeness to which my attention was thus directed, was evidently that of a man whose will was stern; but the countenance was very far from handsome.

Mr. GABRIELLE proceeded: "His will was law among his Makalolo; any dispute, any contention, which arose was hushed by his voice, which was to them almost omnipotent. It needed no second bidding to quiet their outbursts of passion. Grouped around him, like a family of dutiful children, they bent their necks to his yoke as if he was a being of a higher order. In fact it might almost be said that he was an object of worship with them. One of the beauties of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S character," said Mr. GABRIELLE, "was his excessive modesty. I remember a striking instance of this. He was in my house nearly three months before I became aware of the fact that one of his arms was disabled. One day, at dinner, I observed an awkwardness of movement which led me to suspect the truth. I said, 'Doctor, what is the matter with your arm—it seems lame?' His reply was, it had sustained an injury while he was in the interior. It needed a series of questions on my part to draw from him the fact that he had had an encounter with a lion, and that the beast had crushed his arm in its jaws. Had this adventure happened to such men as GORDON CUMMING, it would have been made the most of. I found it necessary, afterwards, to instruct my numerous visitors—British naval officers and others—in the manner of drawing him out, and then Dr. LIVINGSTONE would use the pronoun *We* instead of *I*."

"Never," Mr. GABRIELLE continued, "was a man better fitted for travel than LIVINGSTONE. He possessed exactly the qualities of mind and heart necessary to carry out his great work. His perfect knowledge of the Bechanna dialect was of incalculable assistance in exploring the interior of Southern Africa. Besides this, he was an accomplished physician and surgeon. His knowledge of the natural sciences was also of great service to him."

The encounter with a lion, from which Dr. LIVINGSTONE escaped with serious injury to his arm, was one of many such incidents of his eventful life, which he stored up "for the amusement of his children," as he expressed it. A circumstance which Mr. GABRIELLE narrated, in the course of our conversation, gave additional proof that Dr. LIVINGSTONE was more a man of action than of words. He had never signified to others that he professed any special skill in surgery; but one day, in Mr. GABRIELLE'S house, he quietly performed a most difficult surgical operation upon one of his Makaloloes, by removing a large tumor. This gave him a professional reputation with the *Faculty* at Loando, as well as with the men-of-war in the harbor.

Every one who has read Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S works must feel satisfied that deep-seated religious feeling is the moving principle of his life. A private note which Mr. GABRIELLE had recently received, and which I had the pleasure of hearing read, was a striking illustration of this fact.

Loando is chiefly interesting to me on account of the connection which Dr. LIVINGSTONE had with it. Even among the mongrel Portuguese inhabitants I find that his name is held in high esteem, and that he is regarded as a great and good man. This was unexpected testimony to his worth, for the Portuguese population of the Western Coast has but few redeeming characteristics' Yet, Dr. LIVINGSTONE gained their esteem, as he did that of the savages with whom he came in contact.

Parting from Mr. GABRIELLE, I carried away with me most pleasant recollections of my visit. A scrap of one of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S letters which he kindly gave me will be preserved among my choicest treasures.

PERSONAL POLITICS.

Horace Greeley's Letter to Wm. H. Seward.

From the New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, Saturday Evening, Nov. 11, 1854.

GOV. SEWARD: The election is over, and its results sufficiently ascertained. It seems to me a fitting time to announce to you the dissolution of the political firm of SEWARD, WEED and GREELEY, by the withdrawal of the junior partner—said withdrawal to take effect on the morning after the first Tuesday in February next. And, as it may seem a great presumption in me to assume that any such firm exists, especially since the public was advised, rather more than a year ago, by an editorial rescript in the *Evening Journal*, formally reading me out of the Whig Party, that I was esteemed no longer either useful or ornamental in the concern, you will, I am sure, indulge me in some reminiscences which seem to befit the occasion.

I was a poor young printer and editor of a literary journal—a very active and bitter Whig in a small way, but not seeking to be known out of my own Ward Committee—when, after the great political revulsion of 1837, I was one day called to the City Hotel, where two strangers introduced themselves as THURLOW WEED and LEWIS BENEDICT, of Albany. They told me that a cheap campaign paper of a peculiar stamp, at Albany, had been resolved on, and that I had been selected to edit it. The announcement might well be deemed flattering by one who had never even sought the notice of the great, and who was not known as a partisan writer, and I eagerly embraced their proposals. They asked me to fix my salary for the year; I named $1,000, which they agreed to; and I did the work required to the best of my ability. It was work that made no figure and created no sensation; but I loved it and I did it well. When it was done, you were Governor, dispensing offices worth $3,000 to $20,000 per year to your friends and compatriots, and I returned to my garret and my crust, and my desperate battle with pecuniary obligations heaped upon me by bad partners in business and the disastrous events of 1837. I believe it did not then occur to me that some one of these abundant places might have been offered to me without injustice; I now think it should have occurred to you. If it did occur to me, I was not the man to ask you for it; I think that should not have been necessary. I only remember that no friend at Albany inquired as to my pecuniary circumstances; that your friend (but not mine) ROBERT C. WETMORE, was one of the chief dispensers of your patronage here; and that such devoted compatriots as A. H. WELLS and JOHN HOOKS were lifted by you out of pauperism into independence, as I am glad I was not; and yet an inquiry from you as to my needs and means at that time would have been timely, and held ever in grateful remembrance.

In the Harrison campaign of 1840, I was again designated to edit a campaign paper. I published it as well, and ought to have made something by it, in spite of its extremely low price; my extreme poverty was the main reason why I did not. It compelled me to hire press-work, mailing, &c., done by the job, and high charges for extra work nearly ate me up. At the close, I was still without property and in debt, but this paper had rather improved my position.

Now came the great scramble of the swell mob of coon minstrels and elder-suckers at Washington—I not being counted in. Several regiments of them went on from this City; but no one of the whole crowd—though I say it who should not—had done so much toward Gen. HARRISON'S nomination and election as yours respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing; but you, Gov. SEWARD, ought to have asked that I be Postmaster of New-York. Your asking would have been in vain; but it would have been an act of grace neither wasted nor undeserved.

I soon after started the *Tribune*, because I was urged to do so by certain of your friends, and because such a paper was needed here. I was promised certain pecuniary aid in so doing; it might have been given me without cost or risk to any one. All I ever had was a loan by piecemeal of $1 000 from JAMES COGGESHALL, God bless his honored memory! I did not ask for this, and I think it is the one sole case in which I ever received a pecuniary favor from a political associate. I am very thankful that he did not die till it was fully repaid.

And let me here honor one grateful recollection. When the Whig Party under your rule had offices to give, my name was never thought of; but when in '42-3, we were hopelessly out of power, I was honored with the party nomination for State Printer. When we came again to have a State Printer to *elect* as well as nominate, the place went to WEED, as it ought. Yet it is worth something to know that there was once a time when it was not deemed too great a sacrifice to recognize me as belonging to your household. If a new office had not since been created on purpose to give its valuable patronage to H. J. RAYMOND and enable ST. JOHN to show forth his TIMES as the organ of the Whig State Administration, I should have been still more grateful.

In 1848 your star again rose, and my warmest hopes were realized in your election to the Senate. I was no longer needy, and had no more claim than desire to be recognized by Gen. TAYLOR. I think I had some claim to forbearance from you. What I received thereupon was a most humiliating lecture in the shape of a decision in the libel case of REDFIELD and PRINCE, and an obligation to publish it in my own and the other journal of our supposed firm. I thought and still think this lecture needlessly cruel and mortifying. The plaintiffs, after using my columns to the extent of their needs or desires, stopped writing and called on me for the name of their assailant. I proffered it to them—a thoroughly responsible name. They refused to accept it unless it should prove to be one of the four or five first men in Batavia!—when they had known from the first who it was, and that it was neither of them. They would not accept that which they had demanded; they sued me instead for money, and money you were at liberty to give them to your heart's content. I do not think you *were* at liberty to humiliate me in the eyes of my own and your* public as you did. I think you exalted your own judicial sternness and fearlessness unduly at my expense. I think you had a better occasion for the display of these qualities when WEED threw himself untimely upon you for a pardon which he had done all a man could do to demerit. [His paper is paying you for it now.]

I have publicly set forth my view of your and our duty with respect to Fusion, Nebraska and party designations. I will not repeat any of that. I have referred also to WEED'S reading me out of the Whig Party—my crime being, in this as in some other things, that I *was* doing to-day what more politic persons will not be ready to do till to-morrow.

Let me speak of the late canvass. I was once sent to Congress for ninety days merely to enable JIM BROOKS to secure a seat therein for four years. I think I never hinted to any human being that I would have liked to be put forward for any place. But JAMES W. WHITE (you hardly know how good and true a man he is) started my name for Congress, and BROOKS' packed delegation thought I could help him through; so I was put on behind him. But this last Spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, one or two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested my name as a candidate for Governor, and I did not discourage them. Soon, the persons who were afterward mainly instrumental in nominating CLARK came about me and asked if I could secure the KNOW-Nothing vote. I told them I neither could nor would touch it; on the contrary, I loathed and repelled it. Thereupon they turned upon CLARK.

I said nothing, did nothing. A hundred people asked me who should run for Governor. I sometimes indicated PATTERSON; I never hinted at my own name. But by-and-by WEED came down and called me to him, to tell me why he could not support me for Governor. (I had never asked nor counted on his support.)

I am sure WEED did not mean to humiliate me; but he did it. The upshot of his discourse (very cautiously stated) was this: If I were a candidate for Governor, I should beat not myself only but you. Perhaps that was true. But as I had in no manner solicited his or your support, I thought this might have been said to my friends rather than to me. I suspect it is true that I could not have been elected Governor as a Whig. But had it been your interest to be favorable, there *would* have been a party in the State ere this which could and would have elected me to any post, without injuring itself or endangering your reëlection.

It was in vain that I urged that I had in no manner asked a nomination. At length I was nettled by his language—well intended, but *very* cutting as addressed by him to me—to say, in substance, "Well, then, make PATTERSON Governor, and try my name for Lieutenant. To lose this place is a matter of no importance; and we can see whether I am really so odious."

I should have hated to serve as Lieutenant-Governor, but I should have gloried in running for the post. I went to have my enemies all upon me at once; I am tired of fighting them piece-meal. And, though I should have been beaten in the canvass, I know that my running would have helped the ticket and helped my paper.

It was thought best to let the matter take another course. No other name could have been put on the ticket so bitterly humbling to me as that which was selected. The nomination was given to RAYMOND; the fight left to me. And, Gov. SEWARD, *I have made it*, though it be conceited in me to say so. What little fight there has been, I have stirred up. Even WEED has not been (I speak of his paper) hearty in this contest, while the journal of the Whig Lieutenant Governor has taken care of its own interests and let the canvass take care of itself, as it early declared it would do. That journal has (because of its milk-and-water course) some twenty thousand subscribers in this City and its suburbs, and of these Twenty Thousand I venture to say more voted for ULLMANN and SCROGGS than for CLARK and RAYMOND—the *Tribune* (also because of its character) has but Eight Thousand subscribers within the same radius, and I venture to say that of its habitual readers nine-tenths voted for CLARK and RAYMOND—very few for ULLMAN and SCROGGS. I had to bear the brunt of the contest, and take a terrible responsibility in order to prevent the Whigs uniting upon JAMES W. BARKER in order to defeat FERNANDO WOOD. Had BARKER been elected here, neither you nor I could walk these streets without being hooted, and KNOW-Nothingism would have swept like a prairie-fire. I stopped BARKER'S election at the cost of incurring the deadliest enmity of the defeated gang; and I have been rebuked for it by the Lieut.-Governor's paper. At the critical moment he came out against JOHN WHEELER in favor of CHAS. H. MARSHALL, (who would have been your deadliest enemy in the House,) and even your Col.-General's paper, which was even with me in insisting that WHEELER should be returned, wheeled about at the last moment, and went in for MARSHALL—the *Tribune* alone clinging to WHEELER to the last. I rejoice that they who turned so suddenly were not able to turn all their readers.

GOV. SEWARD, I know that some of your most cherished friends think me a great obstacle to your advancement—that JOHN SCHOOLCRAFT, for one, insists that you and WEED shall not be identified with me. I trust, after a time, you will not be. I trust I shall never be found in opposition to you; I have no farther wish but to glide out of the newspaper world as quietly and as speedily as possible, join my family in Europe, and if possible stay there quite a time—long enough to cool my fevered brain and renovate my overtasked energies. All I ask is that we shall be counted even on the morning after the first Tuesday in February, as aforesaid, and that I may thereafter take such course as seems best without reference to the past.

You have done me acts of valued kindness in the line of your profession: let me close with the assurance that these will ever be gratefully remembered by

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, Present.

* If I am not mistaken, this judgment is the only speech, letter, or document addressed to the public, in which you ever recognized my existence. I hope I may not go down to posterity as embalmed therein.

River and Harbor Improvements.

HOW SHALL THE WORK BE ACCOMPLISHED.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sunday, June 10, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice an article in your paper of the 8th inst., taking ground against the action of the Legislatures, in granting charters to private companies, to improve rivers and harbors. It is difficult to determine the plan on which such work should be accomplished; but one thing is certain: it ought to be done in some way or other. The owners of ships and steamboats should demand legislative action when they find that navigation is seriously impeded. In consequence of obstructions in our rivers and harbors, the boatmen are frequently delayed in their trips, and their freight is detained, to the injury of the consumer and producer; whereas, if carriers could know their exact running expenses, and the time in which they could make a trip, even on the Ohio River, where tolls are paid to the Louisville and Portland Canal, the price of freights could be so reduced that railroads running nearly parallel with the rivers cannot take away their business. This shows that a little work on a long river is of incalculable benefit. In the case of the Raft of Red River, we know that the last channel is now closed by logs floating in the upper end for a distance of two miles, so that boats cannot get in. Thus, thousands of bales of cotton are kept out of market, and an immense tract of country must depend on hauling merchandise, at an average cost of $2 per 100 lbs, from Shreveport to a part of Arkansas, to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nation, and a large portion of Texas. The last Government appropriation for the removal of this obstruction having resulted in no permanent improvement, a private Company of planters and merchants now propose to do the work, and keep the channel open. The cost will be repaid by the trade of Red River. When the work is completed, cotton will be carried for $2 per bale (or less) to New-Orleans, while now it costs $4 to $6.

During the past Winter the Legislature of Louisiana passed an act empowering a company to improve the navigation of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Ships always will get aground there unless some plan be adopted to open one or more passes to a sufficient depth, and keep them so. Whenever a Government appropriation has been made, it has been spent without accomplishing any good results. There are two passes there nearly of the same depth. One of these Government has let out to be improved. A company having an improved dredging machine asked for a charter to improve the other. This was granted after so many amendments had been inserted in the bill as to make it useless. The charter says that the Company shall confine its operations to Pass à l'Outre; that all vessels drawing less than twelve feet of water shall pass free; that, when the Company make the channel eighteen feet deep, and three hundred feet wide, provided they keep it so, they can collect *ten cents* per ton toll; but that, in case Congress or the State make "appropriations" equal to the last year's profits, "the Company shall pass *all vessels free*, as long as these appropriations last;" and that the charter may be amended at any time. What better plan could be devised than this? We require a deep harbor. Foreign ships wish to carry large cargoes, and in the condition in which the mouths of the river now are, all vessels drawing over sixteen feet are obliged to employ extra tow boats, at $50 to $100 per hour, to drag them through the mud. Recently as many as seven tugs were at work on one ship for thirteen days. Of course this detention and labor cost this vessel four times the sum which her tolls would have amounted to at ten cents per ton.

Alabama has asked for years for appropriations, and at last the City of Mobile has issued bonds to the amount of $800,000. To pay the interest of this sum, and finally the principal, the city, County and State are taxed a small tonnage duty. Who can object to this? None, certainly, but the people directly taxed or the owners of the ships. Now vessels are obliged to lie at the mercy of the waves, 25 miles out of the harbor, and lighter their freight out and in by means of small steamers or barges.

The State of Mississippi has a Gulf coast and good harbors, and but six feet or less of water in the sea channel. The State Legislature has granted a charter empowering a company to make a channel and levy a tax on vessels of fifteen cents per ton. Then, with the assistance of a chartered company, the State proposes to build a railroad to their own harbor. This it does rather than send produce to New-Orleans.

Only let us know where the money is to come from to improve our rivers and harbors, and the work will be done, even though it were required to make a channel for the *Great Eastern*.

E. B. BISHOP.

The American Chapel in Paris.

FAREWELL MEETING WITH REV. DR M'CLINTOCK, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE—REMARKS OF REV. DRS. DE WITT, DURBIN, M'CLINTOCK, PARKER, AND BISHOP SIMPSON.

A farewell meeting of the friends of Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK was held in St. Paul's M. E. Church in Fourth-avenue on Wednesday evening, to testify their respect to him on the eve of his departure for Europe to assume the charge of the American Chapel in Paris. A very large congregation was in attendance, including many clergymen of different denominations. After the singing of an anthem by the choir, the services of the occasion were opened by the reading of passages of Scripture, followed by prayer from Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Rev. Dr. DE WITT, President of the American and Foreign Christian Union, under whose auspices the American Chapel in Paris was erected, and by whose invitation Dr. MCCLINTOCK is to assume its pastorate, then addressed the audience in a few remarks explanatory of the objects and aims of the Paris Chapel, and the interest felt at the present time among Evangelical Christians of all denominations in its prosperity. He closed by introducing Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD, the Secretary of the Union, who, he said, would read the instructions which had been drawn by the Society for the guidance of Dr. MCCLINTOCK in the discharge of his duties. These instructions were embodied in a very lengthy document, which was read to Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and which laid out for him an amount of labor in connection with his duties as pastor of the American Chapel in Paris, which must have convinced him, as it certainly did the audience, that the place was no sinecure. He was to do his part towards overcoming that great obstacle to the evangelization of the heathen world—the Romish Church; he was to preach the gospel every Sunday without sectarian bias; he was to spend the week days in hunting up the American visitors in Paris, making their acquaintance, and reminding them of their Christian duties; he was to seek out particularly that portion of Young America which visits the gay French Capital for the purpose of spending their time in dissipation and riotous living, and to impress them with the error of their ways; and last, not least, he was to write a letter at least once a month to the American and Foreign Christian Union, giving a full account of his stewardship. The formula of doctrine to be observed in the services of the American Chapel was that adopted by the Evangelical Alliance at its session in Exeter Hall, in 1846.

The reading of the instructions having been concluded, Dr. MCCLINTOCK ascended the pulpit, and made his parting address to the officers of the Union, and to the audience. He said that when the invitation was extended to him some months since, by the American and Foreign Christian Union, to assume the charge of the American Chapel in Paris, he had to consider the auspices under which he was to undertake the charge, and the work he was to perform. As to the latter part, he could not help saying to himself, as he listened to the instructions just read, "Who is sufficient for these things?" He felt that whatever sufficiency he had for this work was of God. Yet, in view of the greatness of the work, and of his incapacity for the task, he still hoped that through the blessing of God he would be enabled to accomplish some good. He then spoke of the character of the French nation, and of its great centre, Paris, and expressed the opinion that the French intellect led the world. Nothing could become truly cosmopolitan until it had passed through the refining process of the French intellect. But what was the intellect of a nation, compared with its spiritual and moral character? In respect to these, he could not say that Paris was the centre of the world. But when the French intellect should become evangelized, it would then shine forth in all its brilliancy, glory and power.

In reference to the auspices under which he was to accept the charge, he had become fully persuaded after a thorough investigation, that the catholicity of the plan of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and also of its administration, so far as he could learn, was worthy of all commendation. The American Chapel of Paris was not a Presbyterian Chapel nor a Methodist Chapel, nor a Baptist or Episcopalian Chapel, but a Christian Chapel. He then spoke of the insignificance of the dogmas which divided the various Protestant sects, as compared with the great fundamental doctrines of Christian truth on which they were all agreed. Upon these doctrines they all preached in the same spirit and almost in the same words. In the present era of the Christian Church these divisions were doubtless designed under the Providence of God to accomplish some good, but the time would come when the whole Christian world would be a unit. He believed that the American and Foreign Christian Union embodied the true catholic spirit, and he was happy that the chapel over which he was to preside was founded on this plan.

In conclusion, he returned his thanks to the officers and members of the Union for the kindness and liberality shown him in his preparations for the new field of labor, and invoked the prayers of all Christians of all denominations for the prosperity of the enterprise on which he was about to embark.

Rev. Mr. DURBIN was introduced, and expressed his gratitude that an arrangement had been effected by which his friend Dr. MCCLINTOCK was to embark in this enterprise, and his confidence that great good would result from his labors. The Providence of God indicated that in this age the Christian world was tending to unity, and this mission to Paris, he thought, was well calculated to forward the movement. The Methodist Church had sanctioned the enterprise by a special act of legislation at the late General Conference, opening the way for him to go, and the prayers of the whole Church would follow him.

Bishop SIMPSON made a few remarks, indorsing the aims and objects of the A. & F. C. U., and stating that the last proof of the church's approval of the same was to be found in the fact that she had given up one of her most valued and esteemed ministers to its service.

A few closing remarks were then made by Rev. Dr. PARKER, and the meeting was dismissed with a benediction.

A Card from Gardner Furniss.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the day of the trot between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* a gentleman invited me to go with him to the race. I said I had a horse and harness at my disposal, belonging to a friend, but no wagon, but that if he would endeavor to hire one, I would do likewise. On being told there was a stable in Greenwich-street, I went there and found two boys. I asked them if they had a horse and wagon, and they said we have no horse or harness, but we have a wagon. I made no reference to the "boss," and in a quiet way told one of them to take the wagon, a heavy, four-seated old thing, to New-street, which he did, and harnessed the horse to it. I offered to pay the boy for the hire of the wagon in advance, but he refused to take any money for the same, saying he did not know that the boss would charge. On reaching Brooklyn I found the cumbrous conveyance by far too heavy for one horse, and I proposed to my companion that we should hire a more lightsome wagon, and we did so. I paid for this wagon in advance, and went to the race. It was dark on my return home, and I missed the road, and crossed over the river on the Houston-street ferry-boat instead of the Fulton-street ferry-boat. It being late I left the horse and wagon at a stable up town for the night, and in the morning had both horse and wagon sent to the place where the horse was kept. I neglected exchanging the wagons as I should have done, and, in fact, thought nothing further of them until my partner told me that the owner of the New-York wagon had advertised his as missing, and offered a reward for the same. My partner then saw the stable-man, told him that there was nothing wrong, and gave him my address *in writing*. Being very much occupied with business I allowed a day or two to pass after hearing of the advertisement without attending to the wagons, but yesterday it was my intention to have done so. But on entering my office I was arrested on a warrant for theft, and on going before the Judge obtained bail and explained to the New-York stable keeper the circumstances of the case, offering to remunerate him, which, he being too righteous a man, refused, and I was discharged. I then gave my immediate attention to an exchange of wagons, and on going to the stable where the horse and wagon were I was arrested a second time by the Brooklyn Sheriff on a warrant issued by the stable-keeper of his city, who, with a horse which had brought the New-York wagon, conveyed me in the Brooklyn stable-keeper's wagon there. Matters in Brooklyn were soon explained—I paid what was asked and went my way. This morning, however, the papers have given a false version of the affair, placing me in a false position; and making this statement I am actuated as much by a sense of right as a desire to publicly express my surprise that the members of the Press should drag an innocent person's name before the public for my delinquencies.

GARDNER FURNISS.

La Mountain, the aeronant, has constructed a balloon over 70 feet high, and is making ascensions with it in the northern part of the State.

LAW REPORTS.

The Chamberlain Controversy.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

The People of the State of New-York and Nathan C. Platt vs. Andrew V. Stout.—The general term of the Supreme Court met yesterday morning, pursuant to appointment, to render their decision in this action, which is brought to test the right to the office of City Chamberlain.

Justice SUTHERLAND, as presiding Justice, announced the decision of the Court in favor of the claim of Mr. Platt. He proceeded to review briefly, in some oral remarks, the leading facts of the case. The questions were, he observed, two: 1. Was Mr. Stout duly and legally removed? 2. Was Mr. Platt duly and legally appointed? The second question, in effect, depended on the first; for if Mr. Stout was duly removed, the Court entertained no doubt that Mr. Platt's appointment was legal.

As to the main question involved, viz.: Whether the Court had power to control or review the exercise of the power of removal vested in the Mayor and Aldermen by section 21 of the City charter, the Court were of opinion that the Legislature intended to give a *discretionary* power of removal. If so, the Court had no power to control its exercise except so far as to see that it is exercised in accordance with the law creating and vesting the power. It might be laid down as a general proposition, abundantly supported by authority, and necessarily resulting from the nature of our institutions in which delegated powers are so largely employed, that whenever the Constitution or the Legislature by Constitutional enactment vests a discretionary or judicial power in any particular inferior tribunal or officer, the Court has no other or further jurisdiction or control in the matter, than to see that such inferior officer or tribunal is governed in the exercise of that power or function by circumstances contemplated by the Constitution or act when the provision was made. But no power not thus expressly given by the Constitution, but judicially inferred or arising incidentally to the same power expressly conferred, could be considered as discretionary in this sense. He thought the Court would not infer or imply a power which they could not direct and control. Nor would they, in his opinion, raise by implication an irresponsible power.

A written opinion in the cause was filed, which is as follows:

LEONARD, J.—This is an action in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to oust and exclude Mr. Stout from the office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York, which, it is alleged, he withholds, after removal by lawful authority, from Mr. Platt, who has been legally appointed, and has duly qualified.

The cause assigned for the removal of Mr. Stout was, that he had refused to pay interest on the funds of the City, in his hands by virtue of his office.

The mode of removal was by the Mayor, with the consent of a majority of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Stout insists that he was not required to pay interest by the ordinances; that he was never notified of any charge against him in his official capacity; that no opportunity was afforded him to be heard in his defence; and that his removal was, in fact, without any legal cause, and is for these reasons wholly ineffectual for the purpose intended.

These questions come up on demurrer to the defendant's answer, and the pleadings are so arranged that every allegation of fact on either side is admitted.

The right of removal, except for legal and sufficient cause, whether such cause, in fact, existed at the time of the removal and was assigned therefor, and the authority of the Court to examine into or consider the manner in which the power of removal by the Mayor and Aldermen has been exercised, are questions that have been argued before with great learning and ability, and which we are now to decide.

We have given to this case all the time and examination which the brief interval since the argument, and other daily engagements, have permitted, and we are now prepared to announce our decision, as we think correctly; we shall, however, necessarily omit any extended discussion or review of the subject.

The City Charter, passed in 1857, provides (Sec. 19) that the heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. Section 21 provides that the Mayor shall have the power to suspend, for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of departments, except the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. * * * That the Board of Aldermen shall have power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the heads of departments, for cause, except the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. * * * That the Chamberlain shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, *and may be removed in the same manner with the heads of departments.*

Referring to the debates in the Conventions which framed the Constitutions of 1821 and 1846, we find that where the power of removal has been conferred, for causes to be publicly assigned by those in whom the power has been vested, the responsibility to the people, it was considered, would be a sufficient guard against an improper exercise of this power. It appears not to have been contemplated that any review should be had of its exercise.

We have examined, with considerable care, to find any adjudicated case where the Courts have exercised the power to review the removal of an officer in a case where the right to remove was vested, by legislative or constitutional enactment, in a particular person or body, for cause or upon notice to the incumbent, but have been unable to meet with such a case.

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen were not acting in a ministerial capacity in performing the act here complained of.

The cases are numerous which hold, that where a discretion is vested in any inferior jurisdiction, and that discretion has been exercised, a *mandamus* will not be granted, because the Court cannot control, and ought not to coerce, that discretion.

The application of the principles, decided in analogous cases arising on *mandamus*, are, as I conceive, in point here. The remedy by *mandamus* is not the proper one here, because Mr. Stout is now in office by color of right. (3. Johns. Cases, 79, The People *vs.* the Corporation of New-York;) but that does not afford any reason why the principles decided in cases arising on *mandamus* are not good as authority in actions of *quo warranto*, if analogous.

In 12. How Pr. R., 204, (People *vs.* The Supervisors,) the Supervisors were authorized by law "to examine, settle, and allow, all acounts against their respective counties." They disallowed a part of the demand of the relator (who was a marshal for taking the census,) after having audited the account. The Court held that the law conferred on the Supervisors the exercise of judicial functions, and that it was not reviewable by *mandamus*.

13 How. Pr. R., 179, The People *ex. rel.* Ch. A. Peabody *vs.* The Attorney General. The Code, sec. 432, makes it the duty of the Attorney-General to determine whether, in any particular case, it is proper that an action should be brought to try the right of any claimant to an office. The Court refused a *mandamus*, because the exercise of discretion, under that section, by the Attorney-General, was, in its nature, a judicial act, from which there was no appeal, and over which Courts have no control.

8 Barb. S. C. R., 95, Waddell *vs.* the Mayor, &c. The Charter of the City of New-York authorized the Common Council to alter and amend the grade of the streets. It was decided that it was not the province of the Supreme Court to review the judgment of the Common Council, or examine into their motives.

3 Coven's R., 381. *Ex parte* Johnson. This was an application to the County Court to remove a Justice of the Peace for making a false return to a *certiorari*, and for keeping his office in a grog shop. The authority to remove Justices of the Peace was vested by the Constitution in the County Court, for causes to be particularly assigned by the Judges of that Court, and after notice to the party complained of, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

The County Court denied the application without reference to the merits, and in substance, refused to consider the subject at all.

An application was made to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* to compel the County Court to take cognizance of the matter.

The Supreme Court decided that the County Court held a constitutional power, with which they would not interfere. That the County Court were the sole judges whether they would notice the charges or not.

18 Wen. R., the Judges of the Oneida Common Pleas *vs.* The People, &c. The Court of Common Pleas certified that the title to land came in question in the trial of a cause which carried costs against the defendant, although the recovery was under $50. The defendant in that action applied to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*, directing the Common Pleas to vacate the order granting costs. The Supreme Court examined the facts, and declared that the title to land did not come in question, and awarded the *mandamus*. The question was carried before the late Court of Errors.

The facts were so clear that it seemed indisputable that the Common Pleas had shown an arbitrary partiality. The Court of Errors decided unanimously (22 members present,) that the granting or withholding of the certificate was in the discretion of the Common Pleas, the authority being conferred on them by statute so to do, and that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction to review the decision of the Court below, certifying that the title to land came in question on the trial. This was in a case where the certificate was wholly unfounded in fact. Numerous other cases are referred to, in the various authorities above cited, and also

solved, and the plaintiff, Mary, and her husband, commenced the present suit February, 1860, when the husband and wife separated, the property of the wife remaining with the husband, who possessed himself of it, as alleged, and converted it to his own use. The defendant, on the trial, admitted that he should pay $5,000 to his wife under the deed of trust.

On the trial the husband and wife were examined against each other, under the recent statute.

The defendant claimed to have paid over $1,000. After a full hearing, Justice Mosoman granted judgment for the plaintiff for $4,377 13, with interest from the time of the conversion.

Francis Byrne for plaintiff; L. Hurst and Judge Peabody for defendant.

Right to Stock in a Corporation.

Spencer T. Parmlee vs. *The New-York Steam-Heating Company.*—This case came up at the Chambers Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Bosney. The plaintiff sues to recover $42 000 damages of the defendants for refusing to transfer certain shares of stock on their books, which he purchased of one John Morris who indorsed to him the certificate of the stock in the usual manner, and which was transferable by the surrender of the certificate. The stock is alleged to have increased in value, being several hundred shares, and the Company refused to make the transfer on the ground that Morris had bought it of Lewis M. Hills, their President, and had not paid the notes he gave for it, and had agreed to return it, and that the plaintiff had no title to it.

Lewis M. Hills, after the commencement of the suit by Parmlee against the Company, brought a suit against Parmlee and the Company asking to have the stock restored to him, and to have the Company restrained from making the transfer on their books of the stock to Parmlee. The Company applied to the Court to have Hills substituted as the defendant in Parmlee's suit in their place, setting up they had no interest as to who owned the stock, and Mr. Hills applied on his suit for an order to restrain Mr. Parmlee from parting with the certificate, or proceeding in his suit until his claim was first determined. Parmlee claimed that the Company and Hills acted in collusion. Both motions came on to be heard together. The motion of the Company was denied with costs, and that of Mr. Hills granted.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiff, Parmlee; E. A. Carpenter and C. A. Seward for Hills and the Company.

Habeas Corpus.

Application of Elvina Boyd.—This was a writ of *habeas corpus* for the recovery of an infant, Jacob Boyd, alleged to be retained from the petitioner by Robert Boyd, its father.

The case was stated in the Times a few days since, and was now disposed of, the petition being dismissed by Justice Bonney at Chambers. The respondent says this is the third time he has been brought up by the petitioner on the same charge of detention, each time the petition being dismissed.

Verdict in the City Case.

Irving vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was tried before Judge Brady, in the Common Pleas, and stated in the Times of yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff for $400.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bonney, J.—*Labatol, &c.*, vs. *Van Zielet, &c.*—Motions granted on terms.

Campbell vs. *Wendell, &c.*—Motion denied without costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—June 14.

The United States vs. *Theodore Rynders et al.*—The motion to quash the indictment in this case was argued this morning before Judge Smalley. The Judge took the papers and announced that he would decide the motion with some others in the morning.

THE GRAND JURY—CONSULAR CERTIFICATES.

The Grand Jury came into Court to inquire whether they could find a bill upon the documentary evidence alone of depositions of witnesses examined before and certified by United States Consuls in foreign ports. The Judge instructed them that such depositions were not made evidence by the United States laws, and that they could not therefore find bills upon them alone.

Court Calendar....Friday.

U. S. District Court.—Unchanged.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4513, 4219, 4119, 4115, 2365, 2967, 4183, 255, 2723, 5063, 4663, 4190, 2485, 3429, 4829¾, 1659, 4805, 2591, 4815, 1859, 3049, 4155, 5001, 5029, 4303, 4813, 415, 1313, 4123, 5021. *Part II.*—Nos. 1552, 4768, 4430, 4424, 3052, 2188, 1946, 3236, 4828, 1488, 2160, 5016, 4596, 2696, 1676, 4608, 4763, 2184, 5062, 4824, 4888, 4306, 4454, 3558, 4230, 4048, 3984, 5048, 1086.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 96, 97, 126, 127, 128, 45, 46, 67, 78, 129, 129½, 130, 131, 132, 99.

Superior Court.—*Part II.*—Nos. 550, 418, 502, 240, 256, 330, 332, 608, 610, 614.

Common Pleas—*Part II.*—One hour causes.—Nos. 2256, 2947, 2982, 3058, 3012, 4238, 4273, 4282, 4284, 4285, 4298, 3001, 2986.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 14.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '68	102¾	50 M.S.&N.I.G.Sk s60	23¾
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	93¾	10 do	24
25,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¾	50 do	s30 24
7 000 N. C. State 6s	99	150 do	24¼
5,000 Brook. C. W. L.	104¾	100 Cle. & Pitts, R	10¾
500 New-York C 6s	94¾	450 do	10
2,050 W. R. R. 2d M	103¾	200 do	b60 10¾
1,000 M.C.R.R 1st		200 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	12
M. & F. Con. Bds	98	200 Panama Railroad	133¾
5,000 M.So.2d M.B.	s30 44	50 do	s30 133¼
5,000 H. & St. J.R.Bs.	72¾	50 Ill. C. R. S	b10 61¾
2 000 G. & Chi 1st M.	80	do	s10 61¾
1,000 Lack. & W. 1st M.	98	do	61¾
20 sh. of State of N.Y.	99	do	s30 61¾
20 Ocean Bank	97	do	b60 61¾
5 Metropolitan Bk	118½	do	61¾
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98	do	61¾
5 Second av. R.	98	150 Galena and Chi. R.	64
100 Pacific M.S Co.	s30 90¾	do	61¾
50 do	b30 90¾	300 do	61¾
60 do	90¾	do	s30 61¾
200 do	90¾	200 do	61¾
45 N. Y. Central R.	81¾	50 do	s10 61¾
300 do	81¾	100 do	b60 61¾
44 Erie Railroad	18¾	10 do	61¾
456 do	18¾	400 Cleve. & Toledo R.	29¾
110 Hudson River R.	47¾	200 do	s30 29
50 do	s30 47¾	230 Chi. & R. I. R.	68¾
50 do	s10 47¾	225 do	68¾
100 do	s30 47¾	250 do	s30 68¾
150 do	b60 47¾	200 do	68¾
18 Harlem R. Pref.	37¾	231 Chi., Bur & Q. R.	74¾
700 Reading R.	40¾	150 do	s30 74¾
280 Mich. Cen. R.	50¾	200 do	s60 74¾
100 do	50¾	50 do	s10 74¾
50 do	s10 50¾	100 do	75
50 do	50¾	100 do	75¼
100 do	50¾	5 Mil. & Miss R.	6¾
100 do	b10 50¾	25 do	6¾
100 do	50¾	22 Penn. Coal Co.	86
250 do	b15 50¾	100 do	b60 85¾
do	50¾	100 Canton Co.	b60 20¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¾	400 Mich. Cen. R.	50
1 000 N. C. State 6s	99	200 do	99¾
1,000 H. R.R. Con Bs.	84¾	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	11¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	53	100 do	11¾
10,000 P. So. S. F. Bs.	70	50 Chic. R. & Q R.	74¾
20 Bank of Commerce	102¾	25 do	74¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	90¾	50 do	b60 74¾
100 do	s60 90¾	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G S	24¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	81¾	300 do	s30 24¾
100 do	b60 81¾	100 do	24¾
300 do	s10 81¾	50 do	24¾
200 do	81¾	100 do	25
300 do	s10 81¾	50 Panama Railroad	131
50 do	18¾	50 do	133¼
100 Hud. R. R.	47¾	50 do	s60 132¾
50 do	s30 47¾	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	61¾
200 Reading Railroad	40¾	12 do	61
100 do	s60 40¾	50 do	b30 61¾
200 do	s60 40¾	600 Chi. & R. I. R.	68¾
200 Clev. & Tol. R.	29¾	200 Del., L. & W. R.	99

THURSDAY, June 14—P. M.

In the Share Market at the Stock Exchange to-day there was a further decline on most of the Western roads, the prominent exception being the Guaranteed Stock of the Michigan Southern, which rose 1½ ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales, and closed in demand at 25½ ₱ cent. The additional decline on Michigan Central was quite equal to the rise on Southern. The sales of the Stock were pressed with considerable freedom, and 49¾ ₱ cent. finally accepted for the cash Stock. The additional decline on Galena and Chicago is equal to 1 ₱ cent. Sales this afternoon as low as 61 ₱ cent. The other Western roads fell, in sympathy, about ¼@¾ ₱ cent., closing without much pressure to sell either Rock Island at 68½ or Illinois Central at 61¾ ₱ cent. Toledo sold at 29¼, and Burlington at 74¼ ₱ cent., which is ¾ below yesterday's rate. The common Shares of Michigan Southern improved with the Guaranteed and sold at 12½ ₱ cent. The New-York Stocks, other than Central, were weaker again, New-York and Erie falling below 18 ₱ cent. after the Second Board, and Harlem Preferred selling at 37½ ₱ cent. Hudson brought 47¾ ₱ cent., which is quite equal to the closing sales of yesterday. There was an inclination to run short of Reading as low as 40½@40¾, seller's option, the Cash Stock also selling at a decline on yesterday's rate, say at 40½ ₱ cent. Pacific shares comparatively steady, closing 90¼@91 ₱ cent., while Panama is ¼@¾ lower. In the Coal shares, a further advance to 99 ₱ cent. took place on Delaware and Lackawanna, and Pennsylvania Coal brought 85¼@86 ₱ cent. The general market for the speculative shares closed at 46, cash, somewhat irregular; Central, 85¼@81¾; Galena 61@61½; Michigan Preferred, 25½, and Erie, 17¼@17¾ ₱ cent.

In Federal stock, nothing was done at the Board, on account of the light offering, beyond a few thousand Texas Indemnity at 101½, but some large sales of registered 5 ₱ cents of 1874, were made on private terms—said to be at 102 ex-dividend—while the coupons of the same date are held for 104½, with the July coupon included. State Stocks were steady on Missouris and firm on Virginias, Tennessees and North Carolinas. The 7 ₱ cents of California are wanted at 93½ ₱ cent., with few or no parcels offering. In the Railway mortgages the business is moderate at steady prices, the demand being confined to $5,000@$10,000 parcels on outside orders. The supply on the market of any one description is scarcely sufficient at present to make anything like a decided speculative movement. The Erie fourths and fifths are held to some extent on speculation, but above present prices.

There is a good demand for Mexican and Washoe silver and California gold bars, with a spirited competition among buyers, who have paid as much as 109¼@109½ for Mexican dollars. The Hamburg steamer to-morrow will take about $300,000. For the *Vanderbilt* on Saturday one engagement of $500,000 has already been made, and others in less important sums will probably follow. The *City of Baltimore* is the Liverpool steamer for the same day. The demand for exchange continues to run on London, the sales ranging 109¾@109¾ ₱ cent., and the extreme quotation 109¾@109¾. The market is in the somewhat singular position of presenting first-class bills at 109¾ ₱ cent. through at least one channel, while others sold up to noon to-day at 109¾, when the drawers advanced their asking rate to 109¾ ₱ cent. In the Discount market to-day, we are advised of 60 days' acceptances being done at 4½ ₱ cent., and a line of 6 months acceptances on a leading firm at 5 ₱ cent. Single name paper, choice, is quoted from 5@6 ₱ cent., as in date. Demand Loans as yesterday, 4½@5 ₱ cent., mostly at 5 ₱ cent., as the rule among the Stock Brokers, but with exceptions at 4½ on State and Federal Securities.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has succeeded in transferring the Treasury Note question from the Tariff bill to one of the General Appropriation bills, meaning, of course, to postpone the subject of the Tariff altogether. This movement will be resisted by the House of Representatives, but it is possible, as the final adjournment is likely to be postponed a week, that a Committee of Conference between the two Houses, as at the close of the last Congress, may effect an agreement upon the simple reissue of the present outstanding Notes. Should this not be done, however, we believe that a very large portion of the twenty millions would remain afloat at the original rates of interest, in a part due shape, until Congress meets again in December, as the interest runs on until the Department, after 60 days notice, elects to redeem the Notes, or they are voluntarily presented by the holders. We understand the Sub-Treasurer in this City to express the belief that he could place $5,000,000, if not more, at 5 ₱ cent., should the holders of the Notes overdue or soon to fall due present this amount for reimbursement or extension in all this month, the authority to reissue expiring on June 30. At present there is nearly nineteen-twentieths of the issue outstanding, a large portion overdue.

The gross earnings of the Panama Railroad for the month of May, 1860, are:

From passengers	$73,677 75
From freight—merchandise	34,535 47
From freight—treasure	10,835 22
From mails	8,333 33
Total	$127,381 77

The May business on the Baltimore and Ohio road for the past month was:

May, 1860	$435,133
May, 1859	391 019
Increase	$44,114

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in June were:

	1859.	1860.
Freight	$23 251 17	$28 254 60
Passengers	12,200 61	9,939 63
Total	$35,451 78	$38,194 23

The Chicago and Northwestern Road earned the first week in June:

1860	$10,883 03	1859 $6,740 39
Increase		$4,142 64

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for May, 1859, and May, 1860:

	1859.	1860.
Freight	$23,565 83	$14,158 88
Passengers	21,973 28	22,782 07
Mails and Miscellaneous	1.011 20	2,682 52
Total	$46,850 31	$39 623 47
Increase for May, 1860		$22,773 16

The weekly statement of earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad from 1st to 8th June is:

Passengers, 5,265 in number	$9,748 70
Freight, 3,414	9,448 91
Mails, &c	1,045 83
Total	$20,243 44
Same week in 1859	14,113 25
Increase in 1860	$6,180 19

The earnings of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for May, 1859 and 1860, were:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$10,166 05	$9,656 84
Freight	17,462 83	20,383 95
Total	$27,628 88	$30,040 79
Gain over 1859		$2,411 91

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey:

For the month of May, 1860	$109,453 39
Same month last year	84,191 06
Increase	$25,262 33

The following is the last return of the New-Orleans Banks to Saturday last, June 9:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Banks.	Loans. June 9.	Loans. June 2.	Specie. June 9.	Specie. June 2.
Citizens' Bank	$4,099,783	$4,351,744	$3,363,430	$3,147,728
Canal Bank	1,040 468	1 078,558	446,455	1,063 022
Louisiana	1,929,821	2,165,870	1,5:7,801	1,744,673
Louis'na State	3,765,080	3 956 161	2,472,133	2,681,933
Mec. & Traders	1,120,688	1,220,253	355,168	368,768
Bank of N. O.	1,312,368	1 240,014	570,282	684,808
Southern Bk.	276,753	283 209	187 300	177,430
Union Bank	998,311	1,043 720	694,879	406,472
Merchants' Ex	715,187	776 480	214,814	209 506
Crescent City	914 425	917,687	188,613	208,072
Bk. of America	1,249,363	1,250,024	585,161	506,213
Total	17,378,217	18 282,810	11,063,976	11,179,325
	Decrease...$904,593		Decrease...$115 249	

Banks.	Circulation. June 9.	Circulation. June 2.	Deposits. June 9.	Deposits. June 2.
Citizens' Bank	$4,577,930	$4,671 640	$4,4 8,106	$4,153,020
Canal Bank	1,172,275	1,224,656	945,948	973,748
Louisiana	893,534	912 299	3 099,660	3,383,559
Louis'na State	2 216,940	2,272 980	4,431,090	4,690,035
Mec. & Traders	388,976	380,620	935 145	869,962
Bank of N. O.	585,335	564,110	1,101,823	1,114,369
Southern Bk.	278,420	237 335	274,613	315,563
Union Bank	503,840	500,650	1,021,690	844,004
Merchants' Bk.	486 245	490,980	518,434	481,921
Crescent City.	266,975	271,930	352,988	318,864
Bk. of America	318,810	244,680	1,280,439	1,236,169
Total	11,572 259	11,791,800	18 428 821	18,442,914
	Decrease...$219 541		Decrease....$14 093	

Banks.	Exchange. June 9.	Exchange. June 2.	Due Dis.[Banks. June 9.	Due Dis.[Banks. June 2.
Citizens' Bank	$2,302,325	$2 213 871	$490,969	$505,590
Canal Bank	937,591	1,018,656	157 102	150,391
Louisiana	451 511	556 409	148 824	192,750
Louis'na State	579 295	604,410	135,169	189,710
Mec. & Traders	339 248	294 076	19,174	27,423
Bank of N. O.	349 857	346,812	145,897	147,957
Southern Bk.	663,630	717,164		
Union Bank	148 693	160 961	232,231	137,890
Merchants' Bk	47,919	38 114	69 873	71 093
Crescent City.	148,838	134,730	34 569	29,741
Bk. of America		5 580	9,2 3	6,782
Total	$5,968 996	$6,173,783	$1,442,041	$1,459,047
	Decrease ... $215,787.		Decrease... $17,006	

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

N. Y. St Currency	3-10@—	Virginia	¾@1
N Eng. and N. J.	1 ⅝—	Ill. & Wisconsin	2¼@2½
Philadelphia	⅛ ⅝—	Michigan	1 @—
Baltimore	⅛@ ⅜	Tennessee	1¼@1½
Interior Penn	⅜@ ⅝	Free Ind	1½@—
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝	Louisiana	1 @—
Ohio, Ky., & Ind.	⅛@1	Mobile	1¼@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	⅜@ ⅝	Canada	⅜@ ¾
N. Carolina	1 @1¼	Missouri	1¼@2

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buy.	Sell
40 acre warrants per acre	109	110
80 acre warrants per acre	85	93
120 acre warrants per acre	74	82
160 acre warrants per acre	74	82

Silver.	Buying.
Mexican dollars	1 06
Spanish dollars	1 10
Five franc pieces	98
French crowns	1 10
German crowns	1 08
Prussian thalers	71
Guilders	40
English silver	4 80@4 85
Specie	1 08
Old American half dollars	1 04½
Old American quarter dollars	1 02
Spanish quarters, each	23
Spanish ⅛th and 1-16th, ₱ oz	1 27
GOLD.	
Sovereigns	4 87@4 89
Twenty francs	3 86
Ten thaler pieces	7 87
Ten Guilder pieces	3 98
Spanish doubloons	16 25@16 35
Patriot doubloons	15 70@15 80
Gold, (American, old)	6c. prem.

The following are the approximate earnings of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for the month of May, compared with the same period last year:

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$44,869 75	$44,466 46
Freight	22,960 21	23,954 0
Express	1,850 31	1,771 90
Mail	3,850 00	3 766 67
Total	$73,530 27	$73,953 13

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Total receipts	$82,775 53
Payments	89,381 65
Balance	6,475,898 72

Included in receipts were $60,000 for Customs.

The statement of the South Carolina Banks for the month of May, is as follows:

Capital	$14 962 032	Specie	$2,673,748
Circulation	6,933, 106	Real Estate	678 431
Profits on hand	2 316,975	Bank Notes	421,442
Due Banks	3,689,783	Due from Banks	1,302 037
Deposits	4,605,048	Discounts	13,638,436
Due State	3,246,261	Dom Exchange	11,52 ,901
Other items	1,450	For. Exchange	1,144 443
		Bonds and Stocks	3 033 733
		Suspended debt	1 940 166
		Branches	1,941,524
		State	390,7e2
		Other items	690,094
Total	$37,145,924	Total	$37,145,924

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, June 14, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 7,557 bbls. Flour, 223 bbls. Corn Meal, 25,607 bushels Wheat, 57,149 bushels Corn, 7 550 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 25 pkgs. Provisions, and 441 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day: 97 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1 271 bags, at 13¾c.; 150 bags, at 13¼c.@13¾c.; and 61 bags "Skimmings," at 13c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds have been limited at unchanged prices.

COTTON—About 1,000 bales have been disposed of, including Middland Upland, at 11¼c @11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour continues to favor buyers, as holders offer their supplies quite freely, while the demand is restricted, being mainly for lots wanted immediately by the home trade. Sales have been made of 9 500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 05@$5 10, with some reported as low as $5; extra State at $5 15@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; superfine Western at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 25@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 80	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 30

Southern Flour has been in moderate demaud at about previous prices. Sales have been made of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 00 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is heavy and drooping, including very inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3-40@3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much to-day. The demand has been pretty fair, partly for export, and most holders have freely met the requirements of buyers at about previous prices. We have heard of sales of 52,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 50; White Michigan at $1 50; White Indiana at $1 45; Red Western (Winter) at $1 35; Red State on terms not ascertained; Milwaukee Club at $1 24½@$1 26¾; Racine Spring at $1 23; Chicago Spring at $1 22; and White California at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for at declining prices. Sales have been made of 45,000 bushels at 63c.@65c. for heated and damp; 65c.@66c. for sound mixed Western; 69c.@71c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Northern; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds continue quite nominal. Rye is selling slowly chiefly at 85c.@86c. ₱ bush.; 2,500 bushels changed hands. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in moderate request, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 37½c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@41½c.; State, 42c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales North River, at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Boston, sales have been made of 200 bales Gunny Bags, at 11c., with 940 bales and 700 rolls Bagging, including, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, 500 bales on the spot at 16c.; 200 bales do. do., at 16½c., 210 bales, for August delivery, at 16½c., all less 3 and 4 ₱ cent. for cash; and 700 rolls at 12c., cash.

HEMP—Sales were made in Boston of 10 tons Russian Clean at $200; 150 bales Jute at $95 ₱ ton; and 800 bales Manilla at 6c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales last year's crop at 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

HONEY—Sales 70 bbls. Cuba on private terms.

LUMBER—A pretty fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, which are quoted firm. In Albany, during the past week, the transactions have been limited, though, according to the *Evening Journal*, the shipments in the early part of the week were large. The receipts of pine, white wood, walnut and ash have increased, but there has been a falling off in spruce and hemlock. No freshets have as yet occurred in Northern New York, and many of the mills have been shut down for want of logs. The assortment of lumber in market is now good, the only articles scarce being seasoned pine tally boards and 1¼ inch measured pine. The receipts at the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1856	25,808,732	6,742	390	1,215,200
1857	26,124,102	8 744	2 970	3,555,242
1858	65,144,157	7,792	36,535	15 016,300
1859	58,390,100	17,726	34,667	37,309 700
1860	56,950,600	9,796	5,500	12,629,547

METALS—Have been quiet to-day; prices have not varied much.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately inquired for, including Common at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain quiet. Spirits Turpentine is in demand at 43c.@44c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and purchased, at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 7,100 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, here, at $18 12½@$18 50; do., do., deliverable, after the 5th of July, at the option of the buyer, at $18 75; Old Mess, here, at $17 50@$17 75; New Prime at $13 62½@$13 75; and Old Prime at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 9c. @9½c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is also unaltered. Sales have been reported of 280 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¾c. @11¾c. for common to prime, ₱ lb. Beef is saleable and steady. Sales have been made of 400 bbls., at $8 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25 @$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11 @$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 12c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@10c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese rules plenty and heavy, at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 400 tcs., in lots, at $4 37@$4 75, chiefly at $4 37@$4 56¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 890 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 553 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¾c.@7¾c.; and 1,150 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. Prime, at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 550 bbls., chiefly at 22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.; 50,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, at 6¾d.@7d.; 50 boxes Bacon and 5 tons Whalefoots, at 20s.; 50 hhds. Tallow, on private terms; also, by steamer, 900 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For Glasgow, 6,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7¾d.; and 30 bales Hair, at ¾d. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 7½d. For Antwerp, 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s.

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This volume comprises the period extending from the Battle of Bunker's Hill to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on the second of August, and includes, among other things, the siege of Boston, the negotiation of England with Russia for troops, written from papers from the Archives of England and France, including letters of George III., and of the Empress Catharine; the invasion of Canada, from private letters and papers of Gen. Montgomery and his family; the movements of France and Spain, from very copious documents obtained in France and Madrid; the dismission of Turgot to the war; the revolution in the French Cabinet; the proceedings of Congress, in part from unpublished private journals, by the members; the insurrection in North Carolina, from very full unpublished contemporary accounts; the parentage of German troops, from the fullest collection of papers, with letters of George III. and the German Princes, Ministers and Agents; the hesitancy of the Central Colonies; the movements for taking up independent governments; the Virginia Declaration of the Rights of Man; the Battle of Sullivan's Island, in part from new materials; the Resolution of Independence; the Declaration of Independence; the signing the Declaration.

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ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
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Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.

We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)

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Which cost to import $1 75.
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, 10s.,
Which cost to import $2 25.
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES. 20 inches wide, 20s.,
Which cost to import $4.
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500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (3 flounces,) $5,
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5
Cost to import, $10.
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $7 50, $10, $15,
Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30.
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AT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Evening—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ZILLAH—INVISIBLE PRINCE—MOTHER GOOSE—BRONZE DONKEY—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—LEOLIN. Evening—THE VILLAGERS—SWISS COTTAGE.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERT.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

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GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The captured Africans at Key West occupied some of the attention of the Senate yesterday. The amendment of the House, increasing the appropriation for their maintainance and return to Africa, from $200,000 to $250,000, was rejected. On motion of Mr. WILSON the Senate agreed to adjourn on the 25th, instead of the 18th, but as this was not concurred in by the House, it is probable that the latter will be the day of adjournment. The consideration of the Legislative bill was resumed, the amendments for paying the claims of the Choctaw Nation the sum of $2,500,000 being rejected. The Post-office Appropriation bill was passed without amendment. In the House, in Committee of the Whole, the joint resolution to reduce the price of public printing forty per cent. was passed. The further consideration of the proposed grant for the Select Pacific Railroad Committee was postponed till next session. Mr. COLFAX, from the Conference Committee on the House Homestead bill, reported that they were unable to agree with the provisions of the Senate Homestead bill, and the House resolved to adhere to their own bill without a division. Mr. ELY denounced the working of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, which had the effect of giving great advantages to the British North American Colonies, without any corresponding advantages to ourselves. The Senate's amendments to the Army bill were resumed, without action further than the limitation of the time of study for Cadets at the Military Academy to four years, in which the House concurred.

From a correspondent at Buenos Ayres, we learn that it is the popular opinion among the foreign residents that Uraguay will soon become by capture a portion of the Brazilian Empire. A descent upon Montevideo was expected. The prospects of a rupture between the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres is said to be almost inevitable.

The people in Kansas are thirsty, and with a good reason. That blessed boon of Heaven, "the rain, the plashing rain," of which we sometimes get too much here, has not been vouchsafed to our kinsfolk in that Territory for day after day, and week after week, as our correspondent informs us, while the thermometer ranges from 90° to 95°; nor has any dew fallen upon the tender herb. For fifteen years, the Indians say, nothing like it was ever known before. And the drought, bad as it is in itself, bespeaks a fearful famine. Corn, potatoes, all the roots and fruits of the earth, are in the worst possible condition. Crops of all kinds are in serious risk of utter failure.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis announces that Judge REBER, in the Court of Common Pleas, has overruled the motion for a new trial, of the case of CARSTANG against SHAW. This is the great breach of promise case, in which the lady, on the first trial, received a verdict of $100,000 damages. A second trial, which was applied for and obtained by the defendant, resulted in a reversal of the former verdict; and now, the motion for a new trial, made by the plaintiff, has been denied.

Our Richmond correspondent gives us some further indications of the general spirit and temper which prevailed at the Convention of Democratic seceders recently held at that City. He represents the spirit of the delegates as being one of fixed determination not to unite with the Baltimore Convention unless reasonably certain that they can have their own way. He gives an outline of the remarks of Mr. BALDWIN, of Syracuse, which were so rudely interrupted by the sudden adjournment. It appears from this that their displeasure was specially aroused by his representations that disunion would involve the destruction of both sections of the Confederacy. They had not come, they said, to listen to any such arguments.

The publication of Mr. GREELEY'S letter to Gov. SEWARD elicits a full and interesting comment from the Albany *Evening Journal*, which we publish in another part of this sheet. Mr. WEED explains some of the points in the letter and says that if it had been suspected by Gov. S. that Mr. GREELEY desired any of the offices which he now complains he did not get, he would have had them so far as the matter could be controlled by Mr. SEWARD. These documents add an interesting and not unimportant chapter to the current history of politics.

The general term of the Supreme Court yesterday rendered their decision in the City Chamberlain case, in favor of Mr. PLATT. They hold that they have no power to review the action of the Mayor and Aldermen in removing a Chamberlain. The power of removal is a discretionary power, and cannot be controlled by the Courts. The case is to go immediately before the Court of Appeals.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Charities and Correction, yesterday afternoon, it was decided that in future 70 cents per week should be paid to the Colored Orphan Asylum for each pauper child, and that all the children at the Colored Home should be transferred to the Asylum. Improvements were reported as in progress in several of the institutions in charge of the Board. The number of persons under the care of the Board, as stated in the weekly report, is 7,317, which is an increase of 20 as compared with the previous report.

The Quarantine Damage Commissioners yesterday went more fully into the claims of the Commissioners of Emigration, for the loss of the buildings at Quarantine. The principal witnesses were Mr. CARRIGAN and Dr. BISSELL. The amount claimed on these buildings, wharves, &c., was estimated at about $137,000.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) and the Eleventh Regiment (Washington Rifles) have received orders to parade, fully armed and equipped, on Saturday, to take part in the reception of the Japanese.

The Commissioners of Police, at their meeting yesterday, received lengthy reports from the Sanitary squad, which represent the condition of many tenements in the lower and central portions of the City to be in a condition very dangerous to the public health. The reports were referred for immediate attention.

The Republican Campaign Club of the First Ward held their ratification meeting last evening, near Bowling-green. Speeches, fireworks, a band of music, and a bountiful supply of refreshments at the Washington Hotel, were the attractions of the occasion. JOSEPH HOXIE, C. B. DUTCHER, and others, spoke. About two thousand persons attended the meeting.

The Fashion Race-Course Spring Meeting commenced yesterday, with a fair attendance. Three races were run, namely: Post-stake, for all ages, two mile heats, $1,500, in which *Slasher* beat *Bourbon*; sweepstakes, for four-year olds, two mile heats, in which *Prophet* beat *Pauline*; and sweepstakes, mile heats, for three-year olds, in which *Aurora* beat *Peg Top*.

The Stock market continued depressed on most of the share list yesterday, while State, Federal and railway bonds were steady. Exchange on London ranged ¼ higher with some of the branches, and the quotation now stands 109¼@109¾. There is a good export inquiry for Silver and Bar Gold for the steamer sailing on Saturday. Money keeps easy, and some cheap discounts were made outside of Bank.

Sales were made of 1,000 bales Cotton at old prices. Flour was in moderate demand and was cheaper. Wheat was plenty and heavy. Corn was more freely offered at easier rates. The inquiry was fair. Pork was more active, but at irregular quotations. Lard, Beef, Metals, Oils, Hemp and Seeds were quiet. Sugars and Rio Coffee, as well as Rice, were in good request. Other branches of business presented no remarkable changes.

Mayor Wood and the Municipal Government.

Mayor WOOD has achieved another substantial victory. By one of those bold strokes upon which desperate men sometimes venture, he has secured for himself a far greater degree of power than he ever hoped for. He came into office last January bewailing the fact, that State legislation had made all the Departments of the City Government independent of his authority, and protesting against being held responsible, under such circumstances, for the anticipated failure of his administration. The Supreme Court yesterday enlightened him, as well as the public in general, very essentially upon the extent of his powers. They decided that, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, he has full and complete authority to remove *at discretion* any of the heads of Departments, whose removal is expressly forbidden by the Charter except *for cause*. In other words, the Court decides that the Mayor and Aldermen are the sole judges of the "cause" for which any officer may be removed; and that it is for them alone to say whether *any* cause shall be required.

The controversy came up, as our readers know, in connection with the office of Chamberlain. Mr. STOUT was originally appointed to that office by Mayor WOOD, and was reappointed by Mayor TIEMANN, after WOOD'S election last Fall, but before his entrance upon the duties of his office. The State law provides for his holding office during the term of the Comptroller, unless sooner removed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for *cause*. Mayor WOOD, it seems, had made sundry demands of a pecuniary character upon Mr. STOUT, which the latter did not concede; whereupon the Mayor removed him from office, a majority of the Aldermen assenting thereto,—on the alleged ground that he had refused to pay interest on the City deposits—and appointed Mr. PLATT in his place. The question was submitted to the Supreme Court, whether Mr. STOUT had been legally removed,—it being contended on his behalf that the "cause" assigned was frivolous and a mere pretext,—and that he was entitled to a hearing, and to a review of the action of the Mayor and Aldermen. The Court decides against him. The Mayor and Aldermen are the final and only judges in the case. No provision is made for any review of their action, or for any appeal from their decision. It is for them alone to decide whether the "cause" assigned for removal is sufficient, or a mere pretext, or whether any cause whatever need be assigned. If the Mayor sees fit to remove any City officer,—who is only removable, according to the Charter, for cause,—because his hair is red, because he does not chew tobacco, or because he, the Mayor, wishes some one else to have the place,—all he needs is the assent of a majority of the Board of Aldermen. With that, he can do whatever he likes. This is the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court;—and it will undoubtedly be affirmed by the Court of Appeals, if Mr. STOUT should think it worth while to carry the case to that tribunal.

We have nothing to say against this decision. It is probably a correct interpretation of the language of the law. Nothing is plainer, or more universally known, than that the Legislature *intended* to put the Chamberlain, the Street Commissioner, the City Inspector, and sundry other Executive officers of the City Government, beyond the caprice and personal or political hostility of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The object of the language used was to keep them in office for their specified terms, unless by some misconduct, or malfeasance in office, the public good should require their removal. This was the aim of the Legislature. But it by no means follows that they took the steps necessary to secure its attainment. We cannot assume that they used language capable of expressing the prohibition which they intended to enact. On the contrary, it is very clear that they did not. Their enactment amounts simply to nothing. It only adds another to the many demonstrations already afforded of the "wisdom with which the world is governed"—especially in this country.

Mayor WOOD is now supreme over the City Government. He has full power and authority, with his confederates in the Board of Aldermen, to remove the several heads of Departments and fill the posts with men who will do his bidding. He will lose no time in using it. He is not a man to allow official prerogatives to perish for lack of use. He will first perfect his arrangements for the office of Chamberlain; Mr. PLATT is the new appointee, the Artisans' Bank will be the depository of the City Funds, and everything will be made agreeable in that quarter. The Street Commissioner will be the next victim. Unless rumor is at fault, Mr. SMITH, the present incumbent, has already been held to account by the Mayor for not distributing the patronage of the office to his satisfaction, and a very sharp personal conflict between them has been for some days impending. It is quite safe to predict that Mr. SMITH will be removed; that Mr. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, will speedily tread in his retiring footsteps, and that both these important and responsible posts will be placed in the hands of tried and true friends of Mayor WOOD. What the result will be to the City may be partially inferred from past experience; those who are not satisfied with this, will probably be a good deal wiser if they live a little longer.

This affair may possibly aid in convincing the responsible portion of our citizens of the necessity of remodeling our City Government,—and what is still more important, of their giving to the work something of their personal attention. The Charter has been tinkered from time immemorial, and it is only fair to say that nearly all the changes made in it for the last few years have been improvements. But they have been made mainly in the interest of politicians, and have been so loosely drawn, as this case shows, as, in many instances to defeat the intentions of those by whom they were prepared. The whole City Government rests at present upon a false basis. We do not object to such amendments as shall clothe the Mayor and Aldermen with full power over the Executive departments,—but we must take some steps to secure for these offices men in whose integrity of purpose the public can place some degree of confidence. We must sweep away, utterly and forever, the present degraded and disgraceful Common Council,—abandon all attempts to have small districts represented as they are in Congress, and organize a small Council composed of members *elected upon a general ticket by the voters of the whole City*. This will secure to the people the opportunity to elect good and substantial men. If they embrace it, they will reap the advantage of the system in an improved City Government:—if they do not, they alone will be responsible. Under the present system they are utterly and hopelessly powerless.

Mr. Greeley's Letter.

We publish in another column, from yesterday's *Tribune*, the letter from Mr. GREELEY to Gov. SEWARD, written in November, 1854, and formally dissolving the political partnership which was assumed to have existed between the parties up to that time. This letter is published upon the demand of Mr. GREELEY, for the purpose of refuting a statement made in the TIMES to the effect that his hostility to Gov. SEWARD, manifested so effectively at the Chicago Convention, had its origin in the refusal, or neglect, of Gov. SEWARD to secure for Mr. GREELEY certain political offices to which he believed he had valid claims. Upon this point the letter speaks for itself. It is explicit enough in its language to enable every reader to judge whether it refutes or confirms the original statement, that Mr. GREELEY had been disappointed in his expectations of office, and that he held Gov. SEWARD personally and politically responsible for his failures.

Into the personal bearings of the letter, we have neither wish nor occasion to enter. The moral to be derived from it is of more importance to the public than the letter itself. Mr. GREELEY has attempted to draw it himself in a leading article in yesterday's *Tribune*, but he has overlooked more than one point deserving of some notice. For instance, one of his causes of reproach against Gov. SEWARD is that he (Mr. GREELEY) was not nominated for the Lieutenant-Governorship in 1854. He confesses he was anxious to get the nomination for that office—not because he thought himself peculiarly well-fitted for it, but because "he wanted to have all his enemies on him at once, as he was tired of fighting them piecemeal," and because his running would have helped the ticket, *and helped his paper*, although he confesses that if successful, "he would have hated to serve."

Now, we have no doubt the public will agree with us, in thinking that any party which should distribute nominations for the purpose of gratifying aims so thoroughly personal as these, and without the smallest regard to the fitness of the candidate, would well deserve the swift destruction which would be pretty sure to overtake it. It might have been very important to Mr. GREELEY to have all his enemies on him at once, and to give the *Tribune* a lift; but we submit that it is expecting too much to ask the State to elect him Lieutenant-Governor for these two objects solely. Mr. GREELEY, moreover, confesses that he could not have been elected—but still complains that for the reasons specified, he was not put in nomination. We would be the last to underrate the services which Mr. GREELEY has rendered to his party. But we cannot quite agree with him in thinking that any party is bound to requite such service by running a candidate who knows he would have been defeated, merely for the sake of bringing his enemies into compact shape and "helping his paper." This is more of a sacrifice than any political party can fairly be expected to make—a good deal more than Mr. SEWARD'S friends demanded on his behalf at Chicago.

Mr. GREELEY'S advice to young and ardent politicians is excellent, and none the worse for having been repeated for ages by many generations of wise men. But its effect, on the present occasion, is somewhat lessened by the fact that, according to Mr. GREELEY'S own showing, he worked his way in public life for twenty years without recognizing its truth. It is only within the last six years that he has come to see clearly that "princes are false," "principles only immutable," and "the air of heaven purer than that of great men's castles." He never found out that "his doll was stuffed with straw," and that "the world was hollow," until Gov. SEWARD neglected to ask for the New-York Postmastership for him, and failed to get him the nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship; and so it will be with all the young and ardent politicians till the end of time. Each one thinks that "the princes," though false to others, will be true to him, and that though others may find themselves overlooked, he is sure to get his deserts. It is only when he finds his hopes one by one betrayed, that he falls back on immortal truth, and determines to seek nothing but his country's good. The story is an old one. We could wish that this last repetition of it might turn the hearts of all the young Ward politicians to wisdom; but we fear it will not—that the world will wag as before, and that every campaign will continue to bring forth its tale of hopes deferred, faith betrayed, merit slighted, services overlooked and revenges sought, in the destruction of the idol who lured the early steps of the hopeful aspirant from the paths of independence and of peace.

Mr. GREELEY'S letter suggests sundry other topics of discourse, upon which, however, we forbear to enter. In regard to his own profession, for example, we presume he has learned effectually,—though at some personal cost,—that even "milk-and-water" is a more palatable daily beverage for the average public taste than aquafortis, and that newspaper readers, from a mere feeling of self-respect, prefer to receive in their journals the materials for forming opinions,—rather than opinions themselves, cut, dried and labeled, and forced down their throats at the point of the editorial pen. Readers of newspapers are human beings after all, and prefer being treated with some degree of respect, even when they do not happen to concur in sentiment with an Editor, who, even if he be not an office-seeker, may possibly have personal reasons of his own for seeking to dragoon them into conformity. It is a very hard matter to coerce a whole community, and the attempt indicates quite as little wisdom, as it generally secures of success.

THE MEXICAN NEWS.—We have additional, but no later, advices from Mexico, *viâ* Havana, by the *Karnak*. These advices, however, but add to the confusion already existing in the public mind relative to events transpiring between Queretaro and Guadalajara. Gen. WOLL'S dispatch to the President, dated at Guadalajara, May 24, announcing that he had repulsed the Liberal army, numbering 7,000 men, and captured Gen. URAGA, was telegraphed from Queretaro to the City of Mexico on the 25th May. Guadalajara is some 400 miles from Queretaro, and there is no telegraph between the two points. How the intelligence of the Guadalajara battle traveled that distance in one day is not explained. The dispatch from Tampico, which we published yesterday, states that Gen. URAGA escaped with the loss of one leg. A dispatch dated Queretaro, May 19, was received in the City of Mexico, stating that a battle between ORTEGA, commander of the Liberal forces, and RAMIREZ, chief of the Reactionists, had taken place at Malapolan, in Durango, and that HINAJOSA, one of the Liberal chiefs, lost his leg and was taken prisoner. This account may have been applied to URAGA, in Guadalajara. It may be that misfortune has attended the General; but something more definite and regular than we have at present is necessary to convince us that he has lost either of his legs, or that he is defeated and a prisoner. Having no regular mail communication with Mexico, it is unfortunate as well as vexatious not to be able to make any calculation as to when correct and reliable information relative to the important events now transpiring in that country will be received.

Mr. Sumner in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Legislature has resorted to the rather unusual proceeding of indorsing Senator SUMNER'S recent Anti-Slavery speech. Whether that body is in the habit of sitting in judgment upon each speech of its Federal Senators, or whether circumstances existed which rendered its indorsement in this specific case particularly desirable, we are unable to say. We do not remember any other instance, however, in which this course has been pursued. We infer, therefore, that the action of the Legislature in this case was prompted by motives which have no application to the ordinary speeches of the Representatives of the State in Federal Congress. The speech itself was exceptional, and that fact may have led the Legislature to think that exceptional action on their part was demanded. It was not an effort calculated to promote any of the practical national objects for which Mr. SUMNER was sent to Washington. It had no direct bearing upon any question awaiting the Senate's action, nor did it enlighten that body upon any subject over which it had control. It was an elaborate essay upon the character of Slavery; and if it had been delivered as a lecture, or an oration, before a popular audience, it would only been open to such criticism as its intrinsic character might invite. It would not have been out of place, at all events, as it clearly was when delivered in the Senate.

We have very little doubt that public sentiment in Massachusetts concurs fully in Mr. SUMNER'S opinion of the barbarism of Slavery. Indeed, throughout the Northern States, and we suspect with reflecting men at the South, the belief is very general that the institution of Slavery exerts an influence upon the society where it exists in the highest degree unfavorable to the general progress of the community in the arts and accomplishments which mark a high state of Christian civilization. Some of the ablest writers of the South have expressed this opinion in the strongest language; and experience shows it to be founded in truth.

But this is not all that is necessary to justify such a speech as Mr. SUMNER'S in the Senate of the United States. Place, time and circumstances have quite as much to do in determining the duty of men in high places, as the right or wrong of the views they hold. If no good practical result can fairly be expected to follow it, the delivery of such a speech as Mr. SUMNER'S is not worth while; and when, moreover, it is certain to exasperate the public mind, to arouse the hatreds and resentments of individuals and communities, and still further to inflame a sectional agitation already rife and feverish enough to be dangerous to the public peace, its delivery becomes a positive offence against the public good. If Mr. SUMNER'S speech had produced the effect which he evidently expected, it would have been one of the most mischievous publications ever made. Fortunately it has commanded less attention than was anticipated, and has encountered silence in some quarters, and positive disapproval in others, usually disposed to judge speeches of this class with the utmost forbearance. Even the *Tribune*, while it has published the speech in its editions intended mainly for the country, has not deemed it judicious or wise to give it circulation among its City readers; and some of the most decided Republican papers in the country have protested against the injustice of holding the party responsible for its sentiments.

These indications of dissent have probably led the Massachusetts Legislature to give the speech their indorsement, as a timely and perhaps necessary indication of their continued confidence in their own Senator. We presume, however, that this action on their part will not be held to bind the Republican Party to its opinions.

Senatorial Lunatics.

The objection raised in the Senate by Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, and supported by Mr. MASON, of Virginia, to the reception of a petition presented by Mr. SUMNER, on the ground that the same gentleman had previously presented one from negroes, styling themselves persons of African descent, seems to indicate clearly that the Pro-Slavery Party in the Senate are clean "gone demented." The BOURBONS or STUARTS were sensible, clear-headed fellows in comparison with the personages who now form the majority of the Upper House of Congress.

The theory that there can exist in any State, civilized or barbarous, human beings too mean and degraded to offer a petition to their rulers, has never been promulgated before—not even in the rankest of Oriental despotisms. The right of prayer to superiors is the only right which no tyrant, however insane or besotted, ever thought of denying to those whom he trampled on. The meanest rayah could always freely petition the Sultan; the foulest Pariah between Travancore and the Himalayas, and whose touch was eternal pollution, could always beg a favor of the Grand Mogul in his palmiest days. The poorest Majik can lay his prayer at the Czar's feet. FERDINAND of Naples, even, was open to the supplications of anybody who chose to acknowledge his authority.

In short, no despot, not even CALIGULA, was besotted enough to deny to his fellow-creatures a privilege which the Almighty does not refuse to the greatest ruffian on earth. And yet we are gravely told in the Senate of the United States, that a decent colored citizen of Massachusetts, who pays his taxes, and earns his bread honestly, is something too low in the scale of Creation to offer a prayer to such people as Messrs. FITCH and MASON! It is, of course, impossible to say to how many insults to its intelligence and sense of decency any large body will submit, but if this one be attended with perfect impunity, the American public is not only much weaker, but much stupider than we take it to be.

A Change of Tune.

Dr. CHEEVER has actually "petitioned" the Senate to release THADDEUS HYATT. This is not only a sad falling off in the reverend gentleman's ardor, but a very discreditable abandonment of principle. It is only a fortnight since he declared from the pulpit that it was "the people's" duty to go to Washington and take HYATT out of jail by force of arms; and still more recently he has insisted upon it that the whole question was one of principle—that it was the power of the Senate which was in dispute—that HYATT did not want to come out through an act of grace; but demanded his liberation as an act of justice. There were consequently in the eyes of all the Doctor's followers but three issues to this affair in the least degree probable: either that the Senate would discharge the prisoner unconditionally; or that the congregation of the church of the Puritans would break open the jail; or that HYATT would die in his cell.

We recorded yesterday with sorrow the humiliating fact that before any of these things had occurred to enrich our political annals, our ecclesiastical Hampden had actually waived the constitutional points, and acknowledged the Senate's jurisdiction by a common-place petition! A petition presented to a legislative body acknowledges, at least by implication, that it can either grant or refuse the prayer at its discretion. A demand tacked on to a strong protest is the usual form of proceeding, when an unscrupulous tyrant is called upon to do an act of simple justice, take his heavy hand off innocent shoulders, and obey the laws. Anything milder is an unworthy and an unbecoming concession to mere brute force, of which we should have supposed Dr. CHEEVER the last man to be guilty. When such people as he bow down to the Dagon of the Philistines, weaker mortals may well tremble in their boots.

A NEEDLESS MUSICAL PUMP.—The telegraph says a serenade was talked of on Wednesday at Washington, "for the purpose of eliciting speeches from Mr. YANCEY and others." Of "the others" we know nothing, but if a serenade be necessary to elicit a speech from Mr. YANCEY, he must have undergone a serious change within the last week, and his friends should call in medical advice.

If there be any members of the Southern section of the Democratic Party who have to be fiddled to in order to loosen their tongues, the public is so far ignorant of the fact. We therefore strongly advise everybody who is afflicted with a desire to hear any of them speak, not to waste their money in serenades, whether musical or other. All politicians of the Yancey tribe have got buncombe enough in them for a dozen well disposed citizens of average loquacity, and the sole difficulty is not about getting it out, but about keeping it in. How not to make a speech is an art of which they are entirely ignorant. As for Mr. YANCEY, he is at any hour of the night or day good for seven columns of the emptiest declamation that was ever showered from a midnight balcony upon a defenceless crowd, music or no music. He is, on the whole, one of the most disheartening specimens of the rising statesmen of the South. They are mostly tall, rank shoots, run to wordy seed, with every faculty and accomplishment subordinated to dexterity in the use of the organs of speech.

Minor Topics.

—The Committees of the Common Council having in charge the preparations for the reception of the Japanese Embassy, notwithstanding all the advice we have lavished upon them, are likely, we fear, to overdo the matter in their straining after unwonted effects. In a card published by them this morning they recommend the merchants to close their stores at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at the time of the expected arrival of the distinguished strangers. This is a suggestion of folly worthy of the Chairman of the Joint Committee. The only wonder is that the suggestion is not also made that the stores along the route of the procession be draped in mourning. Closing the stores of the City on such an occasion, and thus shutting from view one of its chiefest attractions, would be but a sorry way in which to indicate our gladness at the arrival among us of those whose presence, it is hoped, is to herald the opening of a trade with a distant country which will enure to the advantage of our merchants. It strikes us that it would be more sensible to recommend that the stores be arranged in the most attractive manner, that those whom we intend to honor may form an adequate conception, at first view, of the richness of the great commercial emporium of the country which has been the first to induce them to break through the reserve of centuries.

—The latest pictorial indignity offered Mr. LINCOLN is perpetrated by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, a paper which is avowedly one of his warmest supporters. This journal heads its editorial columns with a diabolically ugly picture, and calls it ABRAHAM LINCOLN. No better plan could be adopted for defeating that gentleman's election. Though his private character were proven to be that of a saint, few would be disposed to vote for a man who looked so like the devil. Mr. LINCOLN is by no means an eminently handsome man; but his countenance is at least human. If he looked like the picture the *Sentinel* gives, however, he could split rails by simply looking at them. A friend suggests that in that event he could serve a better purpose by sitting on one of his own fences near a cornfield, than by going to Washington. There have been a good many bad portraits of Mr. LINCOLN published, but this, on the whole, is decidedly the unkindest cut of all!

—A gentleman by the name of BASSETT has been displaying his foolhardiness by ascending the tower of a church in Hartford and standing upon the capstone, a surface of about ten inches square. Some time since we chronicled a similar feat performed by a bull-calf in St. Louis. The brave fellow climbed a very steep roof, and descended safely to the ground. We should not have published the story, however, had we thought it would excite others to emulation.

A Modest Inquiry.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it be deemed intrusive on the part of a tax-payer, if through the columns of your widespread journal, *he asks of the Comptroller some public record of the vouchers submitted by the Sanitary Committee of the Common Council*, who visited Boston last month, and for whose expenses the sum of $2,500 was appropriated by both Boards, and approved by the Acting Mayor, during the absence of Mayor WOOD at Charleston. I ask, because outside rumors are afloat to the effect that, minus the actual traveling expenses, &c., *the balance was divided among the members of the Committee*, and of course they would not like to be under such an imputation—if unfounded. The Comptroller, who is a cautious officer, must have the vouchers for this sum, and many interested parties would like to see them.

Yours, truly, TAXPAYER.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Fourth Annual Convention of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Association.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 14.

The fourth Annual Convention of the National Quarantine and Sanitary Association, convened here to-day. About 200 delegates, including many of the most prominent physicians of this country, were present. The Mayors of Brooklyn, Newark and Savannah are among the delegates, and Dr. MCLEARY, of the U. S. Army, is present by direction of the Secretary of War.

The Convention organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Dr. JACOB BIGELOW, of Boston.

Vice-Presidents—Mayor Arnold, of Savannah; Dr. A. H. Stephens, of New-York; Dr. H. G. Clark, of Boston; Dr. Lamb, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Gilman, of Maryland: Hon Moses Bigelow, of New-Jersey; Hon. J. C. Knight, of Rhode Island; Dr. Thompson, of Ohio; Dr. Guthrie, of Tennessee; Dr. Stewartson, of Pennsylvania; Hon. A. G. Stow, of New-Jersey; Hon. Thomas Aspinwall, of Boston; Dr. Hanck, of Baltimore.

Secretaries—Dr. Calvin Ellis, of Boston; Dr. J. B. Jones, of Boston; Dr. Wm. Taylor, of Pennsylvania and Hon. D. C. Todd, Jr., of New Jersey.

Upon taking the Chair, Dr. BIGELOW made a brief address, speaking of the great benefit that had been derived from previous Conventions, in their having shown that yellow fever was not contagious, and also throwing much light upon other diseases.

This afternoon a Business Committee was appointed, with Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, of New-York, as Chairman.

The subject of the cattle disease in this and other States was brought before the Convention, and referred to the Business Committee.

A resolution was presented by Dr. SAYRE, of New-York, recommending State Legislatures to pass laws regulating the sale of poisonous drugs.

The resolution was adopted after a discussion in which Dr. JEWETT of Philadelphia, Dr. GRISCOM of New-York, Dr. BIGELOW of Boston, Dr. ORDRONAUX of New-York, Dr. GUTHRIE of Tennessee, and Drs. SAYRE and STEVENS of New-York, participated.

On Friday afternoon, the members of the Convention, by invitation of the City Government, will visit the City Institutions, and on Saturday afternoon partake of a banquet at the Revere House.

Illinois Democratic State Convention.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 14.

The Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of State officers and Presidential electors, met at Springfield yesterday. The Convention was large and harmonious. Every County but Calhoun was represented.

The following nominations were made:

For Governor, JAMES C. ALLEN.
For Lieutenant-Governor, LEWIS C. RAEB.
For Secretary of State, H. C. CAMPBELL.
For Auditor, BERNARD ARTHERHEIM.
For Treasurer, HUGH MAHER.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. REH.
For Electors at Large, J. D. MORRISON and W. H. CUSHMAN.

Resolutions, indorsing the action of the Illinois delegates to the Charleston Convention, and repeating the expression of the unanimous wish of the Democracy of Illinois for the nomination of DOUGLAS at Baltimore, were adopted.

Connecticut Politics.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, June 14.

An enthusiastic Douglas meeting was held in this city this evening. THOMAS LAWTON, Editor of the *Daily News*, was Chairman.

Hon. Mr. KAVANAUGH, of Minnesota; Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS, of New-York; D. M. MEAD, Esq., of Greenwich; and JAS. GALLAGHER, Esq., of New-Haven, were the speakers.

The latter was very severe upon Hon. C. M. INGERSOLL for his course in the Charleston Convention.

The meeting passed resolutions thanking the delegates from this State who had supported Mr. DOUGLAS at Charleston, and requesting them to render the same support to him at Baltimore.

Premium Tobacco.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 13.

The award of premiums for the best hogshead of manufacturing and shipping tobacco raised in this State was made at the State Tobacco Warehouse to-day. The first premium ($40) for manufacturing leaf, was awarded to JOHN A. CORNER & Co., Calloway County; the second premium ($30) to JOHN CRAIGHEAD, of the same County. The first premium ($30) for shipping leaf, was awarded to JESSE CRIDDLE, of Cape Girardeau County; the second premium ($20) to the same. The first premium hogshead was bought by B. W. LEWIS & BROS., of Glasgow, Mo., for $150 for 100 lbs., the highest price ever paid in this country. The second premium lot was sold to LEGGET & DAUSMAN, of St. Louis, for $75 for 100 lbs. All the competing tobacco offered for sale brought extraordinarily high prices.

Sad Accident at Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Thursday, June 14.

The balcony of West's Hotel, which was crowded with people witnessing the tournament of the firemen, fell at about 10 o'clock this morning.

The following persons were injured:

Mr. Wales, of Clyde, Ohio., leg broken—his wife was also badly bruised; Mr. Arms and sister, of Tiffin, Ohio, badly bruised about the head and chest; Mr. Taylor, of Tiffin, Ohio, arm broken; Mr. Rice, of Findlay, Ohio, arm broken; Miss Minuse, of Tiffin, Ohio, chest crushed; Mr. Black, of Vermillion, Ohio, arm crushed; Mr. Costin, of Bellfontaine, ribs broken; John Ross, of Sandusky, terribly disfigured; and several others less seriously.

Aid for the Sufferers by the Late Tornado.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 14.

A concert was given last night at the Republican Wigwam, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late tornado in Iowa. It was a splendid affair. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Probably not less than 18,000 persons being in attendance. The subscriptions thus far, together with the receipts from the concert, amount to about $5,000.

Fire.

OWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, June 14.

SPRINGTEEN'S large machinershop, near the Railroad depôt, in this place, was consumed by fire last night. Loss $17,500; no insurance. The insurance expired a few days since. The fire originated from a spark from an engine.

Serious Accident.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Thursday, June 14.

The balcony to West's Hotel fell this morning, while crowded with people to witness the Firemen's parade, injuring about a dozen persons. Nobody was killed.

Sailing of the Niagara for Boston.

HALIFAX, Thursday, June 14.

The steamship *Niagara* left here for Boston at 8 o'clock last night, where she is due at a very early hour to-morrow (Friday) morning.

National Temperance Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, June 14.

The National Temperance Convention closed its session to-day, and left on an excursion to the White Mountains.

The Case of Carstang vs. Shaw.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 14.

Judge REBER, in the Court of Common Pleas, this afternoon, overruled the motion for a new trial of the case of CARSTANG *vs.* SHAW.

The Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 14.

Some portion of our weekly Bank Statement was incorrectly transmitted by the telegraph on Tuesday evening. The specie on hand should have been $6 300,700, and the circulation $7,090,000. The fault rests entirely upon the line.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 13.

Wind westerly, light. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 62. Foggy off Cape Race.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 14.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT steady at $1 30@$1 36 for red, and $1 50@$1 60 for white. CORN active and buoyant; yellow 71c.@74c.; white 74c.@77c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $18 50; Rump $14. LARD 12c.@13c., in barrels and kegs. WHISKY steady.

MOBILE, Wednesday, June 13.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 800 bales, at 10¼c.@10⅜c. for middling; market dull. Sales of three days, 1,700 bales. Receipts of three days, 815 bales. Freights and Exchange unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT unchanged at $1 40@$1 45. CORN closed with an advancing tendency, Yellow at 67c.@67½c. WHISKY advancing; sales at 20½c.@21¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¾; Reading Railroad, 20⅜; Morris Canal, 34⅛; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅛. Exchange on New-York at par.

PERSONAL POLITICS.

Thurlow Weed's Review of Horace Greeley's Letter to Gov. Seward.

From the Albany Evening Journal of yesterday.

There are some things in this letter requiring explanation;—all things in it, indeed are *susceptible* of explanations consistent with Gov. SEWARD's full appreciation of Mr. GREELEY's friendship and services. The letter was evidently written under a morbid state of feeling, and it is less a matter of surprise that such a letter was thus written, than that its writer should not only cherish the ill-will that prompted it, for six years, but allow it to influence his action upon a question which concerns his party and his country.

Mr. GREELEY's first complaint is that this journal, in an "*editorial rescript, formally read me* [him] *out of the Whig Party.*"

Now here is the "editorial rescript formally reading" Mr. GREELEY out of the Whig Party:

From the Evening Journal of Sept. 6, 1853.

The *Tribune* defines its position in reference to the approaching election. Regarding the "Maine Law" as a question of paramount importance, it will support members of the Legislature friendly to its passage, irrespective of party.

For State officers the *Tribune* will support such men as it deems competent and trustworthy, irrespective also of party, and without regard to the "Maine Law."

In a word, the *Tribune* avows itself, for the present, if not forever, an independent journal, (it was pretty much so always,) discarding party "usages, mandates and platforms."

We regret to lose, in the *Tribune*, an old, able and efficient colaborer in the Whig vineyard. But when carried away by its convictions of duty to others—and in its judgment, higher and more beneficent objects—we have as little right as inclination to complain. The *Tribune* takes with it, wherever it goes, an indomitable and powerful pen—a devoted, a noble and an unselfish seal. Its senior editor evidently supposes himself permanently divorced from the Whig Party, but we shall be disappointed if, after a year or two's sturdy pulling at the oar of Reform, he does not return to his long-cherished belief that great and beneficent aims must continue, as they commenced, to be wrought out through Whig instrumentalities.

But we only intended to say that the *Tribune* openly and frankly avows its intention and policy; and that in things about which we cannot agree, we can and will disagree as friends.

Pray read this article again, if its purpose and import be not clearly understood! At the time it appeared, the *Tribune* was under high pressure "Maine Law" speed. That question, in Mr. GREELEY's view, was paramount to all others. It was the *Tribune's* "higher law." Mr. GREELEY had given warning, in his *Tribune*, that he should support "Maine Law" candidates for the Legislature, and for State Offices, regardless of their political or party principles and character. And this, too, when the Senators to be elected had to choose a Senator in Congress. But instead of "reading" Mr. GREELEY "out of the Whig Party," it will be seen that after Mr. GREELEY had read himself out of the party by discarding "party usages, mandates and platforms," the *Evening Journal*, in the language and spirit of friendship, predicted just what happened, viz.: that, in due time, Mr. GREELEY would "*return to his long cherished belief, that great and beneficent aims must continue, as they commenced, to be wrought out, through Whig instrumentalities.*"

We submit, even to Mr. GREELEY himself, whether there is one word or thought in the article to which referred, justifying his accusation that he had been "read out of the Whig Party" by the *Evening Journal*.

When, in December, 1837, we sought the acquaintance and coöperation of Mr. GREELEY, we were, like him, a "poor printer," working as hard as he worked. We had been sole editor, reporter, news collector, "Remarkable Accident," "Horrid Murder," "Items" man, &c., &c., for seven years, at a salary of $750, $1,000, $1,250 and $1,500. We had also been working hard, for poor pay as an editor and politician, for the twelve years preceding 1838. We stood, therefore, on the same footing with Mr. GREELEY when the partnership was formed. We knew that Mr. GREELEY was much abler, more indomitably industrious, and, as we believed, a better man in all respects. We foresaw for him a brilliant future; and, if we had not started with utterly erroneous views of his objects, we do not believe that our relations would have jarred. We believed him indifferent alike to the temptations of money and office, desiring only to become both "useful" and "ornamental" as the editor of a patriotic, enlightened, leading and influential public journal. For years, therefore, we placed HORACE GREELEY far above the "swell mob" of office seekers for whom, in his letter, he expresses so much contempt. Had Gov. SEWARD known, in 1838, that Mr. GREELEY coveted an "Inspectorship," he certainly would have received it. Indeed if our memory be not at fault, Mr. GREELEY was offered the Clerkship of the Assembly, in 1838. It was certainly pressed upon us, and though at that time, like Mr. GREELEY, "desperately poor," it was declined.

We cannot think that Mr. GREELEY's political friends, after the *Tribune* was under way, knew that he needed the "pecuniary aid" which had been promised. When, about that period, we suggested to him (after consulting some of the Board) that the printing of the Common Council might be obtained, he refused to have anything to do with it.

In relation to the State Printing, Mr. GREELEY knows that there never was a day when, if he had chosen to come to Albany, he might not have taken whatever lines, he pleased in *Journal* and its State Printing. But he wisely regarded his position in New-York, and the future of the *Tribune*, as far the most desirable.

For the "creation of the new office for the TIMES, Mr. GREELEY knows perfectly well that Gov. SEWARD was in no manner responsible.

That Mr. GREELEY should make the adjustment of the libel suit of Messrs. REDFIELD & PRINGLE against the *Tribune*, a ground of accusation against Gov. SEWARD, is matter of astonishment. Gov. SEWARD undertook the settlement of that suit as the friend of Mr. GREELEY, at a time when a systematic effort was being made to destroy both the *Tribune* and *Evening Journal* by prosecutions for libel. We were literally plastered over with writs, declarations, &c. There were at least two Judges of the Supreme Court in the State on whom plaintiffs were at liberty to count for verdicts. Gov. SEWARD tendered his professional services to Mr. GREELEY, and, in the case referred to, as in others, foiled the adversary. For such service this seems a strange requital. Less fortunate than the *Tribune*, it cost the *Evening Journal* over $8,000 to reach a point in legal proceedings that enabled a defendant in a libel suit to give the truth in evidence.

It was by no fault, or neglect, or wish, of Gov. SEWARD that Mr. GREELEY served but "ninety days in Congress." Nor will we say what others have said, that his Congressional *début* was "a failure." There were other reasons, and this seems a fitting occasion to state them. Mr. GREELEY's "isms" were in his way at conventions. The "sharp points" and "rough edges" of the *Tribune* rendered him unacceptable to those who *nominate* candidates. This was more so formerly than at present, for most of the rampant reforms to which the *Tribune* was devoted have subsided. But we had no sympathy with, and little respect for, a constituency that preferred "JIM BROOKS" to HORACE GREELEY.

Nearly forty years of experience leave us in some doubt whether, with political friends, an open, frank and truthful, or a cautious, calculating, non-committal course, is (not the right, but) the easiest and most politic? The former, which we have chosen, has made us much trouble and many enemies. Few candidates are able to bear the truth or to believe that the friend who utters it is truly one.

In 1854 the *Tribune*, through years of earnest effort, had educated the people up to the point of demanding a "Maine Law" candidate for Governor. But its followers would not accept their Chief Reformer! It was evident that the State Convention was to be largely influenced by "Maine Law" and "Choctaw" Know-Nothing Delegates. It was equally evident that Mr. GREELEY could neither be nominated or elected. Hence the conference to which he refers. We found, as on two other occasions, during thirty years, our State Convention impracticable. We submitted the names of Lieutenant-Governor PATTERSON and Judge HARRIS (both Temperance men in faith and practice) as candidates for Governor, coupled with that of Mr. GREELEY for Lieutenant-Governor. But the "Main Law" men would have "none of these," preferring MYRON H. CLARK, (who used up the raw material of Temperance,) *qualified* by H. J. RAYMOND for Lieutenant-Governor.

What Mr. GREELEY says of the relative zeal and efficiency of the *Tribune* and TIMES, and of our own feelings, in that contest, is true. We did our duty, but with less of enthusiasm than when we were supporting either GRANGER, SEWARD, BRADISH, HUNT, FISH, KING or MORGAN, for Governor.

One word in relation to the supposed "political firm." Mr. GREELEY brought into it his full quota of capital. But were there no beneficial results—no accruing advantages to himself? Did he not attain, in the sixteen years, a high position, a world-wide reputation and an ample fortune? Admit, as we do, that he (Mr. GREELEY) is not as wealthy as we wish he was, it is not because the *Tribune* has not made his fortune, but because he did not keep it—because it went, as other people's money goes—to friends, to pay indorsements, and in bad investments.

We have both been liberally, nay generously sustained by our party. Mr. GREELEY differs with us in regarding patrons of newspapers as conferring favors. In giving them the worth of their money, he holds that the account is balanced. We, on the other hand, have ever held the relation of newspaper editor and subscriber is one of fraternity. Viewed in this aspect the editors of the *Tribune* and *Evening Journal* have manifold reasons for cherishing grateful recollections of the liberal and abiding confidence and patronage of their party and friends.

In conclusion, we cannot withhold an expression of sincere regret that this letter has been called out. Having remained six years in "blissful ignorance" of its contents, we should much preferred to have ever remained so. It jars harshly upon cherished memories. It destroys ideals of disinterestedness and generosity which relieved political life from so much that is selfish, sordid and rapacious.

More Trouble with the Indians.

The correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing from Mesilla, A. T., under date of May 31, says that news had just reached that place of an attack made by 400 Apache warriors upon the settlements along the Mimbre. Six Americans and four Mexicans were killed. It was supposed that between twenty and thirty of the Indians were killed and wounded. Gov. OWINGS communicated these facts to Lieut. LAZELLE, at Fort Fillmore, but he replied that he could afford no assistance, as he had but ten men under his command. Fifteen of the citizens of Mesilla immediately started to aid in the defense of those attacked.

OUT OF DOOR SPORTS.

Fashion Races.

SPRING MEETING—FIRST DAY.

The Spring meeting of the Fashion Course races commenced yesterday with but a slim attendance, as is usual on the first day. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons were on the course. A number of ladies were on the reserved part of the Grand Stand appropriated to them. Everything was conducted satisfactorily. The races which were run were not done in very fast time, although the track was in first-rate order.

The first race was for the Post-stake, for all ages, two-mile heats, for $1,500. It was between *Slasher*, 6 years old, carrying 121 lbs., and *Bourbon*, 3 years old, carrying 90 lbs. Won by *Slasher* in two heats, in 3:46¾ and 3:46. *Slasher* was the favorite from the start, and won the race easily, notwithstanding a sharp brush or two by *Bourbon*.

The second race was for a sweepstakes for four-year olds, two mile heats, between *Prophet* and *Pauline*. This was a pretty closely contested race, the horses having run side and side on coming in on the home stretch for the first mile, and also on the back stretch in the second mile, after which *Prophet* made a brush for the lead, and maintained it to the score, winning by several lengths in 3:49¾. The 2d heat was well contested on the first mile, the horses running side and side until they passed the gate in the last quarter, when *Prophet* dashed ahead, and crossed the score in advance, leading round the first turn. At the half-mile post *Pauline* made a brush for the lead, and nearly collared *Prophet*, when he, by an extra effort, increased his distance, and finally came in a winner of the heat and race in 3:53.

The last race was between Mr. J. B. MONNOT's *Aurora* and Mr. BUSH's *Peg Top*, mile heats, for 3-year olds. This race was prettily contested, *Peg Top* having the call at first, but the betting changing in favor of *Aurora* just before the start. The change in betting was justified by the result, as *Aurora* took the lead on entering the first turn, and kept it, winning the first heat easily in 1:53¾.

In the second heat *Aurora* jumped off with a lead from the start and kept it, notwithstanding *Peg Top's* jockey laid on the whip pretty severely in coming along the home stretch. *Aurora* won the heat by a length and a half, in 1.53½.

The remaining three days of the meeting bids fair to be very interesting to the admirers of racing.

The following is a recapitulation:

FIRST RACE.

Post Stake for all ages, two mile heats, $1,500. Two subscribers.

C. S. Lloyd enters b. h. *Slasher*. Blue Jacked, White Cap..... 1 1
Thomas Puryear enters br. h. *Bourbon*. Blue Jacket, Stripped Cap..... 2 2

SECOND RACE

Sweepstakes for four year olds, two mile heats; $200 subscriptions, $50 forfeit.

C. S. Llod enters b. c. *Prophet*, by *Monarch*, out of *Cassandra*. Blue Jacket, White Cap..... 1 1
P. C. Bush enters ch. f. *Pauline*, by *Star Davis*, dam by *Monmouth Eclipse*. Blue and Yellow..... 2 2
The proprietor adds $200.

THIRD RACE.

Sweepstakes—Mile heats, for three year olds; $100 subscription, $50 forfeit.

2d. P. C. BUSH enters b. c. *Peg Top*, out of *Miss Hattie*, by *Umpire*. Blue and Yellow..... 2 2
1st. J. B. MONNOT enters s. f. *Aurora*, by *Logan*, out of *Mary Biddle* by *Glencoe*. Blue Jacket, Striped Cap..... 1 1
The proprietor adds $200.

Yachting.

THIRD ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB—THE WINNING BOATS.

This regatta took place on Wednesday, in presence of the largest gathering of ladies and friends of the members that has yet occurred at the annual regattas of this Club. There was not any wind at the time of starting, but between 2 and 3 o'clock a breeze sprung up which lasted a couple of hours, and then gradually lulled again, preventing the *Quick Step* and *Joseph Colgate* from getting back in time. During the regatta the Club-house—which was decorated with flags—was enlivened by a fine band of music, to which the company arrayed themselves during the afternoon by dancing. The wharf and shore adjoining the Club-house was crowded.

The following yachts started in the order of the allowance of time which each received.

THIRD CLASS.

Thorn Walling, entered by.....Thorn Walling.
Kill Time, entered by.....Joseph Colgate.
Gertrude, entered by.....John Ward, Jr.
Gazelle, entered by.....A. Clerk.
Harvey G. Fowler entered by....Van Wart & Fowler.
Mary, entered by.....John Sivers.

SECOND CLASS.

Wave, entered by.....A. J. Shipley.
Sylvia, entered by.....S. P. Hill & J. Jardine.
Howadji, entered by.....W. E. Pearson & A. Mason.
Petrel, entered by.....P. Miller
Black Bird, entered by.....W. Gutinger.
John A. Bradish, entered by.....J. A. Bradish.
Amphitrite, entered by.....J. Wilkie & E. Reed.

FIRST CLASS.

Dreadnaught, entered by.....J. G. Baum.
Quick Step, entered by.....H. T. Husted.
Daniel Lockwood, entered by.....C. S. Jenkins.
Joseph Colgate, entered by.....B. F. Grinnell.

COURSE.

The First Class—Started from the judge's stake-boat off the Club house, going round the North-east buoy, on the West bank, No. 13, keeping to the East of Ellis' and Bedlow's Islands, going and returning, 18 miles.

The Second and Third Classes—Started from the judge's stake-boat, to a stake-boat between Ellis' and Bedlow's Islands, passing it to the North-east, thence to the stake-boat off or near Fish Point, passing it to the South and West, thence to the judge's stake-boat, passing it to the West and North, the ground to be sailed over four times, in all, 15 miles.

Some accidents occurred to the yachts, which prevented several of them from going round the course the required number of times. In going round the stake-boat off Fish Point, the *Mary* jibed, and capsized on the first turn. The winning yachts were the *Daniel Lockwood*, *J. A. Bradish*, and *Kill Time*. The officers of the Club were very assiduous in their attentions to the large number of yachtmen from other clubs who were present. The regatta was quite a success, although a little more wind would have rendered it more satisfactory.

The yachts started and arrived home in the following order:

FIRST CLASS YACHTS.

Names.	Time of Starting. Hs.	Ms.	Sds.	Time of Arriving Home. Hs.	Ms.	Sds.
Dreadnought	1	—	—	6	16	35
Quick Step	1	—	25	—	—	—
Danl. Lockwood	1	9	25 Winning Yacht.	6	10	30
Joseph Colgate	1	11	55	—	—	—

SECOND CLASS.

Wave	1	35	20	4	58	25
Sylvia	1	32	50	4	56	15
Howadji	1	33	20	5	6	3
Petrel	1	34	30	2d round. 4	54	30
Blackbird	1	36	35	5	3	25
J. A. Bradish	1	37	40 Winning Yacht.	4	28	15
Amphytrite	1	39	25	4	29	8

THIRD CLASS.

Thorn Walling	1	20	30 Gave up the race 2d round.	3	27	25
Kill Time	1	23	50 Winning Yacht.	4	[illegible]	—
Gertrude	1	25	45 Gave up 3d ro'd.	3	16	45
Gazelle	1	26	10 Do. on 3d ro'd.	4	24	45
H. G. Fowler	1	26	37	5	4	25
Mary	1	26	59 Capsized.			

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. NEWARK.

A match between these two leading Clubs was commenced yesterday at Hoboken, on the grounds of the St. George's Club. The batting and fielding on the side of St. George were well sustained, and the bowling, especially of BRETT and GIBBES, was excellent. The batting of GREACEN and HALLIS, and the latter's fielding, were the noticeable features of the Newarkers' play. The match will be resumed today. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.		NEWARK.	
Waller, run out	0	Baker, c. and b. Sadler	2
Gibbes, b Hallis	12	Ford, run out	6
H. Wright, b. Hallis	1	Kidd, b. Sadler	8
Sadler, b. Hallis	25	Jefferson, b. Gibbes	1
Brett, c. Jefferson, b. Kidd	18	Hattersley, b. Sadler	4
Currie, b. Hallis	13	Greacen, l. b. w., b. Brett	38
B. Robinson, b. Walters	12	Hallis, not out	21
S. Wright, b. Warner	21	Warner, l. b. w., b. Brett	0
Walker, c. Kidd, b. Warner	28	Walters, run out	4
Robinson, not out	5	Williams, b. Brett	2
Burnett, run out	1	Pennington, b. Waller	6
Wides, 5, byes, 19, leg byes, 5	29	Wides, 8, byes, 4, no ball, 1	8
Total	166	Total	99

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

St. George	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Hallis	260	60	23	4	1
Walters	144	47	13	1	4
Kidd	20	11	1	1	0
Warner	18	4	1	2	0
Jefferson	8	8	0	0	0
Greacen	8	6	0	0	0
Newark.					
Gibbes	88	27	7	1	0
Sadler	64	38	4	3	0
Brett	48	16	5	3	3
Waller	28	12	4	1	0

No ball, 1.

Base Ball.

CONTINENTAL VS. HARLEM.

A match between the above Clubs took place yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Harlem Club.

The following is the score:

CONTINENTAL.	Outs.	Runs.	HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.
Fitzpatrick	2	2	Robertson, l. f.	3	4
Kelsey, 1st b.	4	1	Wood, 3d b.	1	6
Bergen, c.	1	1	Luscomb, c. f.	4	4
Briggs, short	2	3	Freeborn, r. f.	5	2
Manolt, c. f.	3	1	Mackeller, c.	1	5
Start, 2d b.	5	0	Howard, short	4	3
Ryno, l. f.	1	2	Hughs, 2d b.	4	3
Place, r. f.	3	2	Thompson, p.	2	5
Barto, 3d b.	4	1	Marsh, 1st b.	3	3
Total	18		Total		35

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Continental	2	0	1	2	0	3	1	4	0	—13
Harlem	4	2	0	1	7	9	1	11	0	—35

Scorer for Continental—Mr. Winants.
Scorer for Harlem—Mr. Bell.
Umpire—Mr. Pinckney, of the Union Club of Morrisania.

FREE ACADEMY VS. UNIVERSITY.

Two picked nines from these institutions met yesterday on the grounds of the Manhattan Club to determine the question of superiority. The victory was won handily by the representatives of the Free Academy.

The following is the score:

FREE ACADEMY NINE.	Outs.	Runs.	UNIVERSITY NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
1. Alton, c. f.	3	3	1. Bliss, 1st b.	2	2
2. Page, 1st b.	4	1	2. G. Morris, c.	3	0
3. Sanders, p.	3	2	3. F. Morris, p.	3	1
4. Pike, s. s.	3	2	4 Holmes 3d b.	4	0
5. Stoutenburgh 3d b.	3	1	5. Strong, r. f.	3	0
6. Kirkland, l. f.	6	0	6. Mitchel, s. s.	2	1
7. Hudson, c.	1	4	7. Messerole, 2d b.	3	0
8. Sarger, r. f.	2	3	8. Post, c. f.	3	0
9. Amory, 3d b.	2	3	9. Lord, l. f.	4	0
Total	19		Total		4

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Free Academy	2	3	4	1	2	0	1	3	3	—19
University	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

UMPIRE—Mr STEVENSON, of the Empire Club.
Scorer for the Free Academy, A. J. AMORY, of Manhattan
Scorer for the University, MESSEROLE.

The Telegraph and the Press.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

There is to be a special meeting of the shareholders of the American Telegraph Company at No. 4 Wall-street, in this City, on the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The object of the meeting is to consider the relations between the Telegraph and the Press, with special reference to certain changes recently made by the Executive Committee, and to still further changes which are understood to be in contemplation. The meeting is called by the President in compliance with the request of a portion of the Directors,—who have also sent the following circular to the stockholders:

The undersigned Directors of the American Telegraph Company, at the request of many stockholders, who are alarmed at the existing differences between the Company and the newspaper Press, in relation to the changes in the tariff, made and to be made by the Executive Committee, have this day requested the President to call a meeting of the shareholders, to be held at an early day in the City of New-York, to consider whether a policy cannot be adopted to avert the disastrous effects of a warfare between the public Press and the Company.

The object of this note is to request either your attendance in person, or the conferring of your proxy upon some discreet friend, who is not a Director, as it will be more likely to lead to a satisfactory solution of the existing difficulties.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT,
WILSON G. HUNT.

Jersey City.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a man named CONSTANT RUPP, residing at East Newark, was awakened by a noise in the house, and upon getting up to ascertain the cause, he detected a burglar ransacking the premises. Mr. RUPP at once closed with him, when the latter drew a dirk and stabbed him in the wrist, and with a slashing cut severed the cords of the other wrist. The burglar was secured, and on his person was found a valuable gold chain, the property of THOMAS CRAIG, of the Jarvis House, which had also been burglariously entered. The prisoner, WM. R. IRVING, *alias* Kelly, was taken to the Hudson County jail by Constable SHEPPARD to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The handsome villa residence of Mr. JASON CRANE, at Bloomfield, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about $8,000; insured for $5,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a girl employed in the family, who was subject to fits of insanity.

CANAL TOLLS.—The *Evening Journal* gives the following statement of canal tolls since the opening of navigation:

Tolls received on all the canals of this State in April, 1859	$69,879 46
Do. in 1860	49,763 14
Decrease in April, 1860	$20,116 32
Tolls received on all the canals of the State in May, 1860	$359,806 19
Do. in 1859	203,536 78
Increase in May, 1860, over May, 1859	$156,269 41
Whole amount of tolls received from the opening of navigation in April to end of May, '60	$409,569 33
Do. in 1859	273 416 24
Net increase during the season	$136,153 09
Amount of tolls received at the Buffalo office from opening of navigation to June 1, 1860	$149,199 69
Do. at the Oswego office	63,149 48
Tolls received on the Champlain Canal to June 1, 1860	$21,953 55
Do. to June, 1859	21 864 50
Increase	$89 05
Total receipts at the three tide-water offices from opening of navigation to June 1, 1860	$54,078 16

THE SEIM-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Interesting Miscellany.
AGRICULTURAL—Work for the Season.
THE JAPANESE—Reception in Philadelphia.
CONGRESS—The House Debate on the Censure of the President.
CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from Italy, California, Buenos Ayres, Panama, Mexico, West Point, Washington, &c.
EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.
EUROPE—Full details of European Intelligence.
SUMMARY OF NEWS—Foreign, Domestic, City and Commercial.
THE FOWLER DELAICATION—Postmaster-General Holt's account of the affair.
Market Reports, Personal Paragraphs, News Items, &c., &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price $3 per annum.

A Cured Dyspeptic Speaks.

It is known how much dyspepsia prevails.

And it should be generally known how easy it is of cure.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Taken for forty consecutive nights, one each night, will cure.

This plan has succeeded with me, and over one hundred others.

I place this in the City papers at my own expense.

A CURED DYSPEPTIC.

Gurney's Gallery,
No. 707 Broadway.
THE IVORYTYPE.

This new and beautiful style of Portraiture, first introduced in New-York by Messrs. GURNEY & SON, is creating quite an excitement in the artistic world. To quote the expression of an artist, on examining the Ivorytype. "Nothing half so perfect, accurate or beautiful, has ever appeared. It combines the finish of the most delicately painted miniature on ivory, with the fidelity and life-like correctness of the Photograph." As to durability it is unquestioned. Ivorytypes can be seen at the entrance to the Gallery, that have stood the test of a hot sun for upward of eight months. A critical examination of these pictures is requested.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VISITING CARDS.

The ladies are especially requested to call and examine this unique and beautiful style of Visiting Card, the same as now used by the upper circles of society, and is the mode in Paris and London.

It is also the most convenient style of Portraiture for the exchange of likeness with friends residing in distant parts, as it is of a convenient size to be inclosed in any ordinary envelope, safely to any part of the world.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES

Messrs GURNEY & SON are now prepared to give their attention to making groups of Families, or Single Persons, at the Gallery, or by appointment to visit private residences, having everything suitably arranged for making groups in the parlor or garden. Views of buildings, Animals, Statuary, or, in fact, anything in the Stereoscopic line of picture, can be executed in the most truthful manner, to suit the most fastidious.

J. GURNEY & SON,
Photographic Artists,
No. 707 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Depot No. 444 Broadway

Japanese Combs, and Ladies, if you want handsome Gaiter Boots, with heels, at 12s., Slippers and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.—One box makes 40 gallons of the best soft soap, by simply adding hot water. Price $1 per box.
Liberal discount to grocers. 70 Washington-st., N.Y.

Clirehugh's Wigs and Toupees are Superior to all others—perfect in fit, natural in appearance. The Invisible Wig, an entire novelty, is perfection; partings unattainable. 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Metropolitan Bank Note Reporter, corrected by the Metropolitan Bank and Gwynne & Day, will be issued THIS MORNING, describing several new counterfeits. For sale by the news-dealers.

Bloom Beaver—Gentlemen's dress hat, the leading style for Summer. introduced by
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

To Dealers in India Rubber Goods.

Notice is hereby given, that the GOODYEAR AS TIC FABRICS COMPANY have purchased all the rights for the Manufacture and sale of ELASTIC INDIA RUBBER GOODS of all descriptions heretofore owned or claimed by CHARLES GOODYEAR, HORACE H. DAY or WILLIAM JUDSON, and thereby have concentrated all the titles under the GOODYEAR and other patents under one control, and that they are now prepared to make arrangements upon favorable terms with Merchants for the sale of such goods.

All elastic goods having VULCANIZED RUBBER in them (except woven suspenders, the right to manufacture which is vested in the Nashawannuck Mfg Co.,) must be stamped with the Company's marks before they are sold, or they will be treated as infringements and the Company will prosecute at once any person proved selling any of such goods without due license.

No 37 Park-Row, and No. 23 Cortlandt-st.
WM. B. BENNETT, Sec'y.
New-York, June 9, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The new Company known as the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company" have purchased from me my factory in New-Brunswick, my nineteen patents, and all my titles under Goodyear's Patents, with all claims for past infringements; and by arrangements settled and receipts passed, all goods hitherto manufactured by me, or supplied to others under my authority, may be sold, and are exempt from such transfer, and no claim can be made, or question raised, touching any such hitherto sold or authorized by me. HORACE H. DAY.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, having sold all his right, title and interest in the manufacture and sale of Elastic Rubber Goods, under the Goodyear patent, to the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company," hereby gives notice to the public that all settlements for past infringements of his rights must be made with that Company, and all future licences to vend such goods as his licenses included, must be derived from them.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.
WILLIAM JUDSON,
No 37 Park-row.

The Public Blessing which is now Universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, headaches, piles, costiveness, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their properties. For sale by WM. B. MOFFAT, No 335 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEA BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts, will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

St. Vincent's Hospital.—The friends of this institution should remember that to the generosity of the Messrs. Edge, of Jersey City, they are indebted for the brilliant display of fireworks at their late Fair, and show their appreciation of his good will by purchasing their Fourth of July Fireworks at his depôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists,
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 489 Broadway,

Summer, 1860.
The usual quarterly issue of fashionable Hats for gentlemen's wear, is this day announced. Unsurpassed in variety, unexcelled in quality and artistic in its proportions, it cannot fail to commend itself to the taste of the most discriminating and fastidious. Panamas of high and low cost. English Dunstables, Sennets and Cantons form a portion of the varieties displayed in the Straw Hat Department, while the assortment of Caps and Cloth Hats is unequaled.
TUTHILL, Hatter, No 366 Broadway,
Opposite International Hotel.

303 Canal-street. 303
BOYS' SUMMER HATS.
The choicest and cheapest, the most varied and largest assortment of new and favorite styles at
THOMAS REYNOLDS', three doors west of Broadway.
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Our West Shirts
Can be obtained only at No. 381 Broadway, and No. 61 Nassau-st. Sold by the dozen, half dozen or single Shirt. Sizes warranted to fit.
IRA PEREGO & SON.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Japanese Silk Hats,
JAPANESE STRAW HATS.
Large quantity of Japanese CHANGE at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Parents, Teachers and Others should secure for themselves and their children a careful PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, who would point out all their peculiar traits of character and talent, and what calling in life would be best for each, to insure virtue, health, happiness and success

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Broadway Surpassed.—Straw Hats for gents. Every variety of the new styles at reduced prices.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Jeddo Hat, of Woven Straw, for Young Men and Boys, to be had only of GENIN, 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GURNEY—BENSON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. MAXSON, BENJAMIN GURNEY to SARAH M., eldest daughter of Charles S. Benson, Esq., all of this City.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auct'oneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT SEACAUCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGE, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.

(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land situate at Seacaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Hackensack River and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER, Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SUPERB
FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.
NEARLY 200 FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
MANY OF WHICH ARE GUARANTEED ORIGINALS
To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving for Europe, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock. The pictures are all first-class, and comprise the works of

VANSEVENDONCK,	TENKATE,
NOTERMANN,	SCHAEF,
SMETS,	DIDDAERT,
BEADE LINNIG,	VAN OS,
OVERBARDY,	REDIG,
JEAN FYT,	WOUVERMANS.

And many others, of the best schools. Most of the above have just arrived per steamer, and have therefore never been exhibited. Many of them bear the written certificate of the artists. We would call especial attention of our friends and connoisseurs to this large and beautiful collection, which is now on exhibition at the salesroom, and will state they will be most positively sold, without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FOUR SUPERB DEER AND ELK HORN CHAIRS AND CHANDELIER.—THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, the above superb articles; they were made for and exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris, and will be positively sold as above, instead of Saturday, as before advertised. They are now on exhibition at the salesroom. Also, an elegant Japanese cabinet.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE.
Continuation of sale by
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 15,
Commencing with lot No. 1 316, the following goods, Comprising,
Shot-belts, shot-pouches, gun worms, powder-horns, gun-nipples, nipple-wrenches, revolvers, tinner chisels, double and single barrel guns, large invoice knives and scissors on cards, bed-hooks, saw files, coil chain, razors, butcher cleavers, rat-traps, pallet-knives.
ALSO, ABOUT $30,000 SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERIOR CUSTOM-made rosewood and mahogany household furniture, excellent rosewood piano-forte, three magnificent suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the most expensive and desirable patterns of French satin; costly pier and mantel French plate mirrors, elegant oil-paintings, rich velvet carpets, large and extensive variety of costly solid silver-ware, heavy cut-glass ware of the most expensive kind, elegant China ware, tea and dinner sets, vases, Parian ware, bronze and ormolu clocks, &c., &c. The particular attention of housekeepers, hotel-keepers and the trade generally, is called to the large and extensive catalogue sale of the above rich and costly household furniture, decorations, &c., &c., to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises in West 14th-st., near 9th-av., at 10½ o'clock, on THIS DAY, (Friday,) being the rich and desirable contents of the above five-story dwelling-house, the whole of which will positively be sold. Catalogues ready by 8 o'clock on the morning of sale, when the whole can be examined.

PARLORS—Contain about 150 yards of superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suits, covered in maroon blue and gold and crimson and gold satin, of the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm-chairs, covered in gold blue, crimson and maroon satin; large and expensive rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with silk and satin wood; three solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops and glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work-tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant China vases, with the most chaste and expensive ia decapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, size 90x36, with rich and heavy gold frame; massive French gilt mantel glass, of the finest square, cost $250; heavy embroidered lace window-curtains and cornices, large and extensive variety of oil-paintings, by native artists, such as landscapes, winter scenes, marine views, Scriptural pieces, superior French lithographs, game pieces, &c., the whole forming a very choice collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, finely made, full 7-octave, carved legs, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate and richly set with pearl, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an elegant and costly embroidered cover.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 35 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant household furniture, most of which was made to order by Weeks, and but little used, consisting in part of elegant royal velvet and Brussels carpets tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rich carved rosewood suite in reps, elegant carved rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, oak extension tables, oak dining chairs, oval French frame plate mirrors, rich gas chandeliers and brackets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, wash-stands and chairs, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, mahogany wardrobes, oil cloths, stair carpets and rods, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid pair long tail bay horses, about 16 hands high, 8 years old, very stylish, perfectly gentle in all, harness and ride wire trainers, to be sold without any reserve, for account of whom it may concern.

Also a steel-sorrel Pony, 14½ hands high, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; very stylish, and can trot in 3½ minutes.

A phaeton brett, in good running order, made by one of our first City makers; also a rockaway.

Also a Rockaway, suitable for six persons.

Also a second-hand close carriage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—A fine collection of valuable ancient and modern Oil Paintings, among which will be found the works of Vanderwerf, Van de Kad, Frasonant, A. Carraci, Jordeans, J. C. Scotel, Chambers, W. M. Brown, J. D. Blondell, J. Bellini, L. Moine, A. de Lely, Johnson and Fox and Londen, Cortona, and others. Also by order of the Executors—About 20 fine ancient oil paintings. They will be on exhibition as above a day previous to the sale.

Also, about 350 engravings of Col. Perry's Japan Expedition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 60 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 19, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEARL AND THIMD STREETS PROPERTY (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE).—A J BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON PEARL-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 479, near Chatham-st. Rents for over $1,200. Lot 20 10x89.

ON THIRD-STREET—Two two-story, attic and basement brick houses and lots Nos. 9 and 11, near the Bowery, well built and in good order. Lots 21x85 and 80.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine st. By order of the heirs of Rebecca Brassford.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO PAIR OF LONG-TAIL BAY horses, six years old; fine action; 16 hands high; both superior coach teams. Also ten single horses, for all purposes—among them one fast trotting horse, one fast pacing horse, two fine saddle horses, to be seen at the New York Sale Stables, corner 43d st. and 6th av., opposite 6th av. Railroad Depot. Superior accommodations for sale and livery horses. Easy of access by 6th and 6th-av. omnibuses and 6th-av. Railroad.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our Warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 71 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.

MINAR & STEVENS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A ROCKAWAY CARriage, with shafts and pole, made carriage style, with four springs, and a light wagon; both in perfect order; and a splendid family or Doctor's horse, will stand without tying. Inquire of the owner, No. 93 27th-st., near 7th-av., where they can be seen from 6 to 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1 500 pounds, sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior truck horse. Apply at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

FOR SALE—PAIR MATCHED GELDINGS, cream color, white manes and tails, very stylish; also, buggy and harness, cheap, as the owner leaves the City, at Montague Stable, 234 st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-hand Open Barouches, Brets and Phaetons, in good order. Can be seen at WOOD, BROTHERS', No. 398 Broadway

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 398 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and will worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

FIREWORKS.

EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Depot, No. 308 Broadway.

Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Firework we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of

Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Jobs-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 156 Fronts., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality.

Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD & SON'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John st.

FIREWORKS.—NO. 1 FIRECRACKERS AT lowest market price. Also, a full assortment of plain and colored Fireworks, from Edges' celebrated laboratory, for sale by JONES & DUNBAR, No. 93 Murray-st., near Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av.; Dr. A. Wolfruff Brown, No. 1 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt. or F. H ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 136 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for the summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy and thirty south of Rutland where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.

Mrs E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING. The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open and in readiness for the reception of Summer visitors. Permanent and transient boarders will find this house a pleasant and cool retreat, a good table, safe bathing, and no mosquitoes. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catherine-slip at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the LONG ISLAND, at James'-slip, at 4 o'clock, P. M. daily.

J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The N. & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and runs four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—FOR A QUIET, COOL AND healthy Summer resort Mr. J. F. FOSTER'S, Quogue, L. I., offers rare inducements, and a few rooms may yet be obtained

Surf bathing, game fishing, &c., unsurpassed.
Route—Long Island Railroad to River Head.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
As Improved for 1859.
WITH STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED.

The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles.

The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations.

Sole Agent for the United States.

S. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware, No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save first cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by

F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS.

AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,

and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; at once recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 185 East 27th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 66 ACRES, IN A HIGH state of cultivation, at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., about one mile from the river, on graded roads. It has a fine orchard of 140 grafted trees. Will be sold together or in lots,—say 8, 10, 12, 20 or more acres,—as it is susceptible of being divided to great advantage, giving beautiful river and inland views. Apply personally or by letter to W. R. & C. L. BROWN, Western-av., Newburgh.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I. 25 Consisting of 70 acres, with growing crops, wheat, rye, corn, oats and potatoes, well watered and in a good state of cultivation; house nearly new; barn and other out buildings; a good variety of fruit and berries; manure for manure can be obtained on the farm in large quantity. Will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTtages and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near depôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 81 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A. CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD. J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 766 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services

References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq. No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUSSARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 21 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 116 West 15th st., south side between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved

3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d av.
2 lots on 123d st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 126th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 8 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORY brown stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th st., with all the modern improvements; halls tiled, black walnut stairs, furnaces, &c. would exchange for building materials, City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 766 3d-av., or A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood. Bay ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR BOTH of the new first-class three story brown stone houses, Nos. 62 and 66 West 45th-st.; also one superior four-story brown-stone house, all near the 5th av. Good City lots would be taken in part payment. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON 2d-av.; is five stories high; all the modern improvements; no agent need apply; terms easy. Also, six four-story and basement houses on 2d-av.; are all new, with stores, and rented at 12 per cent, on price. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 155 East 32d st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE 3-story white marble house No. 31 First-place, Brooklyn. It is a first-class house and will be sold cheap. Lot 23.4 by 123.5. $5,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ALBERT G. THORP, Jr., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.

$7,500.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Genteel three story brick house and lot on Murray Hill; modern improvements; would exchange for building lots. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 114 Times Office, with description, &c., and where to be seen.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class 3-story new house in the beautiful village of East New-York, adjoining Brooklyn, for a house in the City. Apply at Jervis' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway, Room No 37.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st 22½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HASMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON 92D-st., 25 by 100 feet, only 100 feet from 5th-av. Also 4 lots on 112th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., 25 by 100 feet 11 inches. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, 79 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY LOTS.—SEVERAL CHOICE PARcels of Broadway lots for sale at very low prices. Apply to JOHN M. C. CLAVE, No. 1 241 Broadway, near 31st st.

FOR SALE ON DESIRABLE TERMS—Forty-eight City lots, forming nearly a square on a graded street, and near to Flatbush-av railroad. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP house, modern improvements, with gas fixtures, &c., No. 158 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. $450 and Croton tax. The three story brick house, modern improvements, No. 147 9th av; rent from now until next May, $360. A neat, two story brick cottage house, with gas, No. 157 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; rent $250 per year. Large four-story first house, No. 258 west 23d-st. with improvements; rent, furnished, $2 000; unfurnished, $1,400. The three-story, high stoop brick house, (except upper floor,) water on each floor, No. 39 Hudson-place West 34th-st.; rent from now until next May, $350; would be let to two families. Four-story brick house modern improvements, No. 171 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; rent $550 per year. Also at Yonkers a fine large house corner Prospect and Grinnell sts.; house 40x41 feet, with grounds, and carriage house and stable attached; rent, furnished, $100 per month, unfurnished, $500 per year.

J. W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LEASE—THE BRICK BUILDINGS, ON FOUR lots, situate south side of 14th-st., west of 10th-av., near the river; they are, a 3-story office, stable and other 1 story buildings, and can be adapted for steam having a high chimney and inclosed by a brick wall with a large yard in the centre; would answer for any mechanical business, or for coal or other business requiring space and protection from the weather. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No 13 West 21st-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE SOCIETY LIBRARY. Two large and well-lighted rooms, on the 2d floor of the Society Library building, on University-place, near Union-square. To let until 1st May next. For price and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE No 32 EAST 20th st., near 4th-av. It is 25x54, three rooms deep on first floor; contains the modern improvements and is in complete order, having just been painted and papered throughout. Will be leased low to a private family only. Apply to S. P. RUSSELL, No 271 Broadway

STORE TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT, AND Cellar of No. 23 Beekman-st., each floor 90 feet deep, with two tier of fireproof vaults; capital location for hardware, paper, or leather trade. Possession immediate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 43 North River, foot of Spring st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 533 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Leonard and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 34th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1 000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 15 acres on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 197 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR 2d-av., brick cottage, with fine yard in front. Gas, bath and range. Immediate possession. Apply to E. H. BROWNE, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE-STORY and basement store, No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to

FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

SEA-SHORE COTTAGE AT ROCKLWAY, L. I., to let, fully furnished, containing eleven rooms, water and range in kitchen, stable, ice house, (filled,) bath house, &c. The cottage is beautifully situated, with an unobstructed view of the ocean. Apply to WM. KURTZ, No. 33 Ferry-st., or to W. H. BOLTON, on the premises,

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A LARGE house pleasantly located and elegantly furnished will be rented to a responsible party for four months very low, from now until the 20th of October. It can be seen on application at No. 111 West 22d-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—FIFTH-AVENUE.—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling house, above 28th-st., with all the modern improvements will be rented furnished throughout until the 1st of October to a respectable and careful tenant. Apply at No. 15 William-st., Room No. 9.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 20TH-ST., for a private family, for one year or more; 12 rooms in perfect order. Apply at No. 58 East 23d st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE IN THE country, within one hour's ride of the City Hall; must have shade and fruit trees, with garden ready planted to rent to May 1, 1861, not over $400. Astoria or Flushing preferred. Address J. E. Box No. 18 *Times* office, stating size of house, grounds, &c., possession wanted immediately.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN the country, for three months, with stables to the City morning and evening. Address, stating rent, location and particulars, E. G. B., Box No. 2,794 Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.
SPRING SIDE, TARRYTOWN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 1 o'clock, on the premises the above valuable property. It is situated on the elevated range of ground lying east of Broadway, about half a mile from the depôt. It contains nearly nine acres with first-class improvements. The buildings consist of a well built and convenient dwelling-house of 15 rooms, with a very commanding aspect; also a carriage-house and gate-keeper. The ground has a frontage of between 500 and 600 feet on Broadway, bordered with an evergreen hedge, resting upon a bank wall. The front lawn rises from the street, towards the dwelling, a distance of some 300 feet, and is embellished with shrubbery, shade trees, spring, fountain, &c. On the rear are a grove of forest trees, an unfailing brook, an abundance and variety of fruit trees in full bearing with kitchen-garden, poultry-yard, &c. The garden is well stocked with small fruits, and the grounds are in every respect in complete order.

The scenery and river views are of great extent and beauty, and the property combines advantages and attractions that very rarely meet in a single place.

As there are on this place several distinct building sites, equally eligible, it can be divided to suit purchasers. If sold entire, (which the owner would prefer,) he could, if desired, give immediate possession, either with or without the furniture.

If not disposed of entire, at private sale, before the 20th day of June, it will on that day be offered at PUBLIC SALE, either entire or in the following divisions:

No. 1.—BUILDING SITE—Embracing from two to three acres with over 300 feet front on Broadway, including the entrance lodge, carriage-house, summer-house, fountain, &c.

No. 2.—BUILDING SITE, east of the above from three to four acres, including the brook, grove, &c.

No 3.—The MANSION, with from two to four acres, embracing about half the street front. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No 3 Pine-st., or of CHAS. H. LYON, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contain about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded a large part with a heavy growth mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.

The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open ground each half a mile in length—be beautiful alone of the kind towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland avenue there is a pretty cottage lodge.

The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupancy, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.

Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.

For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and cow house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,131 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE IN FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—A country seat, with 80 acres of choice land. There is a good and commodious house, lit with gas, and heated with furnace, with suitable out buildings, ice-house, &c. The ground surrounding the house is in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of large forest trees, evergreens, &c., shrubbery, and a choice collection of fruit trees of every variety, with grape-vines, &c., &c. This is a beautiful and healthy spot, convenient to churches, schools and post-office. Stacks returning hourly to meet the cars at Fishkill on the Hudson River Railroad. There are two other dwellings, suitable for farmer, gardener, &c. Best quantity of land, including all improvements, will be sold, if so desired. In its vicinity are the country seats of several gentlemen. To any anxious of locating in the country, this offers every inducement, combining health, beauty of scenery, and excellent society. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VANWYCK, No. 103 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL PLACE CALLED Fern Hill, at Peekskill Westchester County, the residence of the late Geo F. Hussey. It is situated near the village upon elevated ground commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River and Highlands. The dwelling is in the cottage style, new, and arranged for comfort and convenience. It is heated by steam, with bath-room, range, hot and cold water, etc.; containing two large parlors, library, dining-room, office, and hall 12 feet wide, on the first floor; seven bedrooms on the second floor, and four on the third floor; with large play ground, and all necessary out buildings in good repair. The house is within ten minutes' walk of the depôt, combining complete retirement with easy access to the conveniences of a village. There are in connection about 31 acres of land—the first cleared and adapted to horticultural purposes—the balance well wooded. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN CHAPIN, Jr., 30 Beekman-st., and to J. B. MILES, Esq., Peekskill.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE.—BEAUTIful country seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Riverdale, five minutes' walk from depôt, fourteen miles from Chambers-st., time 55 minutes, sixteen trains each day. The house is brick, two story and attic, contains twenty rooms, including billiard and bath rooms; piazza on three sides, water from unfailing springs higher than the house supply every part; all the modern improvements appertaining to a first class residence. Five or eight acres of land are attached to the premises; river and landscape view unsurpassed, neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy, and believed to be as desirable as any place on the River, being calculated for occupation in the Winter as well as the Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in modern style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes, also
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 9 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "AN ACT to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1863. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5 000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 25th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500.000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY.
(Texas Division,)
Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,920,000, and upon seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand (768,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THE ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston, and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans and in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 90 hours of Houston.

THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1878, bear 8 per cent. interest; coupons payable semi annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 76,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information, may be had upon application to C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 6 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 38 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 13, 1860.—At the ANNUAL Election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Board for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS PALMER,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
JOHN BODINE,	FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
HELMUS M WELLS,	JOSEPH RUDD,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
THOMAS GARDINER,	JAMES IRWIN,
GEORGE W. LANE,	DANIEL C. DEVLIN,
JOHN R LAWRENCE,	HENRY L. HOGUET.
JOHN S. ROBERTS,	

And the following named gentlemen were duly elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election: AMOS T. DWIGHT, WM. A. DARLING & F. V. HAMLIN.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent on the terms offered at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,) from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.

The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.

The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
No. 68 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 16th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, east Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
MARCH 27, 1860. Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 168 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 1st proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

WINIFREDE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders.
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1860.

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE—The coupons due Aug. 1 1859, on the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 54 Wall-st., with interest to this date, June 11, 1860.
B. WILSON, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any part due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
REIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place.

$170.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on improved property, in this City or Brooklyn, in sums to suit. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, law offices, No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, Notary and Commissioner.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 30 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, at their office, No. 35 William-st., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1860, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By a clause in the Income Convertible Bonds of this Company the right was reserved to redeem the same at any time before their maturity, by paying the principal and interest due thereon, on giving notice to the bonders thereof,

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company now elect to pay the said Bonds, and that the same be paid, together with the accrued interest thereon, on the presentation thereof to the Treasurer of this Company, at its office, No. 35 William-st., New-York.

Resolved, That this Company will cease to pay interest on the said Bonds after the 1st day of December next.

Resolved, That this Company give notice to the holders of the said Bonds of the foregoing Resolutions, by publishing the proceedings of this meeting

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 William-st., New-York, June 14, 1860.

In accordance with the action of the Board of Managers above stated, you are hereby notified, as a holder of the Income Convertible Bonds of the Company, that they will be paid on presentation at this office, with the accrued interest thereon; and that the right of conversion ceases from this date; and that interest on the said Bonds will not be paid after the 1st day of December next. By order of the Board of Managers,
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer. C. R. ROBERT, President.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the Bondholders to send in their names, with the amount of Bonds held by them, and the numbers of said Bonds to NATH'L ROSS, Secretary of said Committee, at the office of Messrs. Sterling & Co., No. 45 exchange place, to the end that, by circulars and otherwise, they may be kept advised of matters touching their interests during the progress of legal proceedings, and with a view to an organization of the Bondholders for the purchase of the Road.
JOSEPH R JACKSON, Poughkeepsie.
CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Poughkeepsie.
JONATHAN RANSOM Poughkeepsie.
CASPAR D SMITH, Poughkeepsie.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE New-York.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, New-York.
CHARLES CONGDON, New-York.
D. M. HUGHES, New-York.
N. A. COWDRY, New-York.
NATH'L ROSS, Brooklyn.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF BONDS ISSUED BY the City of Milwaukee to Railroad Companies, are requested to meet at the Brevoort House on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposition to authorize a negotiation for a settlement with said city.

Holders not represented at that meeting will not be included in the negotiation.
CHAS. MORAN,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ABIJAH MANN, Jr.,
SIMEON DeWITT,
A. VAN HOFFMAN,
A. RUSCH, and
J. A. STEVENS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT FOR the six months ending 30th June, inst., has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, which will be incorporated on the Scrip, about to be issued, to provide means for the payment of the Income Convertible Bonds now outstanding.

The Stock Transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 5.

By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to $100,000 of the Capital Stock of "Union Bank of Missouri," which, with amount already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the office of the State of New-York. G. W DUER, Cashier.

$2.000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for three years, on a farm of 35 acres, near New-York; interest 7 per cent., will be paid promptly, semi-annually or yearly. The land and buildings are worth fully $6,000. Address E. B. R., Box 2,433 New York City Post-office.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—The cars of the Staten Island Railroad Company will leave Tottenville daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Tottenville at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., connecting with the 8 and 10 A. M., and 2, 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 7:50 and 9:50 A. M., and 1:50, 4:50 and 6:50 P. M., connecting with the 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New York. Stopping at Garretson's, New Dorp, Club House, Gifford's, Eltingville, Armadale, Huguenot, Prince's Bay, Pleasant Plains and Richmond Valley.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Leave Tottenville at 8 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M., and 2 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing at 9:50 A. M., and 1:50 and 5:50 P. M., connecting with the 9 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York; stopping at all intermediate stations.

Fare from New-York to New-Dorp Station, 20 cents; to Tottenville, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-plains Depot; for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M. and 4 15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., for Tarrytown, 9:45 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Mess Train, 3:20 A. M., Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—SAMARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Eatontown at 7½ A. M. and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding houses on the 18th inst. The ALICE PRICE has just been thoroughly repaired and refurnished. Elias Height's line of stages connect with both trains for Squan.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. Mail at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sconset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.—THE CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN Newark and St. George's Clubs, will be played on the ground of the latter club, at Hoboken, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 14 and 15. Admission to the ground 10 cents. Members will be admitted only by their tickets.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, gold dust, coins medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls and precious stones bought at No 36½ Chatham-st N. S.—File gold and rolled silver for plating constantly on hand, at No 36½ Chatham-st A. BARNARD, gold and silver refiner.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. SIMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; A. MOSS ARNOLD, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. E. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. EWELL, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

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Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

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Prof. DARCY, M. D., just from England, may be consulted daily by both sexes, at his private offices, No. 645 Broadway, up stairs, on any cases of secret disease. Thousands have been cured by Prof. D.'s simple but certain remedies, known only to himself, without the suspicion of the patient's most intimate acquaintances being excited. The strictest secrecy in all cases observed. Mornings from 10 till 1 o'clock exclusively for ladies. 2 to 6 P. M. for gentlemen. Letters by mail attended to.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND those about TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160 h edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

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N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $20; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quarts, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

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This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.

Bill of lading furnished and signed on board, on

THE JAPANESE.

SOJOURN OF THE AMBASSADORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Visit to Girard College—The Torment of the Mob—Balloon Ascension—General Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14, 1860.

The visit of MARITA OKATARO, NARUSE GENNOSIN, and their Japanese friends, to Girard College yesterday, was anything but delightful. Running the gantlet of crowds at the Hotel and College entrances; the object of the privileged gaze of the thousand specially admitted to the College grounds and buildings; inspecting the uninteresting school rooms with a hundred men, women and children at their heels: getting lost in the crowd; suffocated, and exhausted, and out of humor, it is not at all wonderful that they became tired of looking at old STEPHEN GIRARD's antiquated crockery and furniture, the long rows of boy's beds, each with a grey coat and black felt hat lying on the coverlid, the wash basins, the kitchen, and the process of cutting and buttering bread. At the entrance to each successive room the Police succeeded in sifting out those who, at the request of the President of the Institution, ought to have known enough to keep back. The gentlemen were in the thickest of the crowd, and after they fray the floor might have been observed strewn with buttons, bits of dry goods, pins, hooks and eyes, and various other evidences of a close engagement. The only matters of note were the exhibition of sundry philosophical experiments, the examination of the three hundred and fifty pupils optically, and the immortal TOMMY writing his name on a blackboard in a fair, round hand, "TAITSEI OMEGO." The only thing that appeared to please the Japanese much was the bread-cutting machine and the swings of the play-ground—and even at these they were run down by the crowd that everywhere followed them like a flock of sheep. TOMMY was tired and disgusted. TOMMY had found out that he was not obliged to shake hands with everybody, and he wouldn't. He appealed to Councilman THOMAS whenever he was much importuned, coquettishly favoring but few ladies. In fact, TOMMY has been spoiled by petting, and is now putting on airs in consequence.

The portion of the Embassy, after leaving the College, visited the House of Refuge, and then returned, weary enough, and in the evening the whole of the Embassy was treated to a series of dissolving views, furnished by Mr. MCALLISTER, which greatly delighted them.

One of the best jokes of the Japanese stay here was the palming off of the under officials at the Academy of Music for the princes. Everybody in the audience, I think, fell into the error, and applauded as the private box was filled.

The Japanese under officials now go frequently into the street unattended, visit the stores and look about generally. They could scarcely command so large a retinue in their own country, for they are followed by a full ragged regiment. The Philadelphia merchants vie with each other in securing Japanese visits. They do not care whether they get a prince or a barber—in fact they could not tell the difference. The theatres all advertise "Japanese visitors coming and no extra charge," and every storekeeper wants to immortalize himself by presenting the Embassy with something—a coffee pot, or a *fac simile* of Mr. BUCHANAN'S pantaloons, designed expressly for the Tycoon—but a mile too big.

One peculiarity of the visit to Girard College I forgot to mention; that is, the following notice was printed on the back of every ticket of admission:

EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

There are, however, some restrictions, which I consider it my duty to prescribe, and to be, amongst others, conditions on which my bequest for said College is made, and to be enjoyed, namely * * * *

Secondly, I enjoin and require that *no ecclesiastic missionary, or minister of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said College; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said College*;—In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but, as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is that all the instructors and teachers in the College, shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars, *the purest principles of morality*, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may *from inclination and habit*, evince *benevolence towards their fellow creatures*, and *a love of truth, sobriety and industry*, adooting at the same time, such religious tenets as their *matured reason* may enable them to prefer.

If the Japanese read this, they must have, though it in striking contrast with the presents of Bibles tha that they have been obliged to resent.

One of the Japanese officers astonished a few gentlemen last evening, by singing accurately the somewhat difficult song of "Ki-mo-ka-mo, sing song Polly, &c.," which he said he had learned on the *Powhatan*.

The balloon ascensions, to-day, were intended to be one of the great features of the Philadelphia reception, and probably would have been had not the Princes been engaged at the Mint. When TOWNSEND HARRIS told the Japanese jocularly that the Yankees could send them up to the moon, and explained our balloons, they called him rather hard names. The Princes and many of their officers had expressed a desire to witness the ascensions to-day, and great preparations were made in the expectation that they would be present.

The Point Breeze Gas Works, which, in connection with the Market-street Works, can produce about three million feet of gas per day, are, I believe, the largest in the world—at least in this country. They furnish light to the Pennsylvanians for a distance of seventeen miles, and on one occasion, when a snowstorm weighed down a receiver, lost $25,000 worth of gas, without interfering with the city supply. The works are managed by Trustees chosen by the city, and have a monopoly of gas furnishing. The rate charged is 25 cents per 1,000 feet less than the New-York price.

In view of the ascensions stands were erected and covered, to keep the Japanese visitors from the scorching rays of the sun. A large police force was on the ground to preserve order, and Messrs. LOWE and PAULIN, the former of Crystal Palace notoriety, and the latter somewhat celebrated as an aeronaut in Philadelphia, were on the ground early preparing their respective balloons. Mr. LOWE's balloon held about 15,000 feet of gas, and Mr. PAULIN'S 16,000 feet. Both were secured by numbers of sand bags, and were arranged so as to be rapidly filled from mains directly connecting with the huge receiver. The grounds are extensive, and every facility was afforded the multitude to witness the proceedings. Although the hour for the display was fixed at 11 A. M., crowds kept pouring into the grounds all the morning, and it seemed as if all the carriages in Philadelphia had turned out. The day was calm and the sun rays scorching; but, hour after hour, the vast crowd sweated and stood their ground manfully. Twelve o'clock passed, and still there were no signs of the Japanese. One o'clock came, and still the great guns of the day were not present. Capt. PORTER came and was astonished to find that the Japanese had not arrived. He had started them at 11 o'clock. Where could they be? All eyes were watching the clouds of dust on the road leading to the city, and frequent false alarms of "There they come" were created, but still they came not. At 1½ o'clock a carriage drives up, and now they have surely come. No, it is only the three minor officials who have been wandering about the city on a private expedition, and are brought in by Lieut. SPEAR, of the Police. These satiate the crowd for half an hour, and at length—after three mortal hours of delay to a congregation of at least five thousand persons, under the broiling sun—the Japanese delegation arrives. What has kept them? Only a few visits to the stores of friends of the Committee of the Philadelphia Common Council! It is a good advertisement for the stores—what need the crowd care!

Well, after all, the princes have not come, and we have as their representatives the bald-pated doctors. How the women do stare! and poor TOMMY, who is put in a front seat, is the centre of attraction. The women shade their eyes from the sun, put up eye-glasses, stand on chairs and benches, climb fences, and perform sundry other feats of agility to get a sight, and have ample time to exert themselves while the balloons are being filled, and enjoy the pleasure of seeing the Japanese drink a little champagne, and smoke their pipes and cigars. Gen. WM. REILLY and the other Trustees of the gas works do all they can to keep the city fathers from crowding the Japanese, and partially succeed. At length the immense balloons are filled, and bulge up in their huge proportions, the baskets are adjusted, and the aeronauts have taken their places. A crowd of men holds each balloon until all is ready. "Shall we go together?" says Prof. LOWE. "Yes," says PAULIN. "How much ascending power have you got?" says LOWE. "Twenty five pounds," is the reply. "Then I'll put some of mine out," and out goes a bag of sand. "Now, all ready?" "Yes." "Let her rip." "Let her rip," is echoed by the assemblage; and being released, both balloons shoot up almost like rockets, amid shouts from the crowd, and cries of "Good bye." PAULIN'S balloon is long and narrow: he shoots up faster than LOWE, whose balloon is broad and somewhat short. But out goes another sand-bag from LOWE'S ballon, and the crowd scatter. Down comes the bag, escaping a man's back by just a few inches. Other objects are let fall from the balloon, and the crowd runs in all directions, for fear of the bags hitting somebody on the head. All eyes are strained upwards until, far away among the clouds, keeping close together, the aeronauts are safely sailing. There being little wind, the balloons went almost straight up, and kept within sight for hours. The Japanese expressed their surprise and delight in various ways, and TOMMY was in ecstacies. Everybody came home under a cloud of dust that would have done justice to the Derby or the Long Island Course.

Capt. DUPONT, and the other officers of the Naval Commission, are, I understand, quite displeased with the manner in which some of the Japanese have been taken off to sundry stores, and induced to buy goods, brought, without the knowledge of the Commission, to the Japanese quarters. Capt. PORTER found, this morning, a man selling watches, claiming to act by authority of one of the Municipal Committee, and finally was obliged to put a guard on the stairs, and refuse everybody admission to the Japanese rooms who came without the authority of the Commission. Only last night a drunken fellow carelessly let off a pistol while conversing with a Japanese, who was so enraged at what he supposed was an attempt to murder him, that he drew his sword, and rushed at the offender, who would have been undoubtedly decapitated had it not been for the bystanders.

The Prince Ambassadors were engaged most of the morning in the Mint, and were much interested in the various processes of assaying their coin. O., JR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14.

The Prince Ambassadors devoted seven hours to-day in witnessing the assaying of three cobangs. They have not previously exhibited so much interest in anything. Their visit to the Mint will result in a complete understanding between Japan and the United States on the currency question. This evening the Committee from the Councils formally delivered numerous presents to the Ambassadors, such as sewing machines, ice pitchers, photographs, stereoscopes, geological and topographical charts, maps of Pennsylvania, and of the city of Philadelphia. There were more tedious receptions from friends of Councilmen. The Naval Commission think that the Embassy are persecuted. Do take steps to protect them in New-York! To-morrow there will be more visits to stores, and in the evening a grand firemen's parade. O., JR.

For the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14.

The chief Ambassadors had a long conference to-day, at the mint. The interview was strictly private. The coins of the United States and Japan were carefully assayed, and a more satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. The Ambassadors will again visit the mint to-morrow morning. They find much to interest them there and desire to arrange the currency business as well as possible during their stay here. A portion of the Embassy went to Point Breeze, visited the gas-works and viewed the balloon ascension. The latter was made under the most favorable circumstances. There were two balloons. One shot up into the air, showing immense momentum. The other ascended more slowly and afforded a better view. "Tommy" was desirous of accompanying, but the older companions feared lest he might be landed in some country with which Japan had yet made no treaty!

The Embassy are overwhelmed with presents, chiefly jewelry, sewing machines and soap. To-morrow they will be engaged packing up for New-York. They leave Saturday morning on a special train over the Camden and Amboy Railroad. It is desired, for the comfort of the Embassy, that only the New-York Committee will meet them on the steamboat. If the whole Councils in force are on hand the Commission may take a special boat. They are determined on giving their charge more comfort and privacy.

SOUTHERN SECEDERS' CONVENTION.

No Nomination—No Platform—New-York Delegation Treated with Contempt—Sudden Adjournment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Convention again assembled. A large number of interested spectators were in the galleries, and a few ladies occupied seats on the floor. They were, probably, the wives or daughters of the delegates, as the ladies of Richmond did not honor the Convention with their presence.

A few more delegates appeared and took their seats, the entire number being *one hundred*, viz., Alabama, 26; Mississippi, 12; Louisiana, 12; South Carolina, 33; Georgia, 11; Texas, 5, and Florida, 1.

A brief prayer having been offered by one of the city clergymen, the Committee on Organization made their report, which suggested the name of Hon. JOHN ERWIN, of Alabama, as President, assisted by ten Vice-Presidents and as many Secretaries. A speech followed, by the retiring Chairman. It had been carefully reduced to writing, though it contained nothing new or important. Col. ERWIN, the new presiding officer, ascended the platform amid warm demonstrations of applause by the Convention. He is a man of dignified and noble bearing, but his inaugural address was given in a very awkward manner. His sentences were slowly enunciated, with long and painful pauses between them, during which he made one or two voyages across the platform, as though he had committed his speech to memory and had forgotten it. The spirit of his speech was ultra, bold and defiant. He declared they had not met in a spirit of insubordination, but with a firm purpose to preserve their rights under the Constitution. For twenty-five years they had been striving to maintain them in vain, and now we must *demand them!* He said the Northern Democrats would not apply the principle of Squatter Sovereignty to horses and cattle, but only to slaves, and then with much earnestness declared that the "*serpent of Squatter Sovereignty must be strangled!*" This sentiment was loudly cheered.

The organization being effected, there appeared to be no disposition to do any other business of importance; it was, however, necessary to do something with the New-York delegates, and on that subject Mr. MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, as Chairman of the Committee of Credentials, said that he had investigated the matter, and had ascertained that the gentlemen from New-York did not claim to be delegates, but merely Commissioners to advise with them and to counsel harmony, &c.; and he would move that they be invited to seats in the Convention, which was agreed to, when Thad. P. Mott, John Lorrimer Graham, Isaac Lawrence, James B. Bensel, James Villers, C. E. L. Stuart and Col. Baldwin, of New-York, entered the hall, were slightly applauded, and took their seats.

Last evening the delegates met in caucus, and resolved not to discuss or adopt any doctrinal resolutions or platform, but to adjourn until after the Baltimore Convention had decided the pending issues; and resolutions to that effect were offered and sustained—the Convention agreeing to reassemble in Richmond on the 21st inst., or earlier or later, as deemed necessary by the President. South Carolina alone objected to this movement. Her delegates were ready for action, but to promote harmony gave way.

After a session of two hours, a motion was made to adjourn, when Col. BALDWIN, of New-York, in behalf of the *Peace Commissioners*, rose to say a few words by way of defining their position. The motion to adjourn was withdrawn, and the Commissioner proceeded. By way of preliminary, he called for the reading of a letter addressed by himself and colleagues to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. It is worthy of being placed on record as one of the curiosities of the Convention—so here it is:

To the Chairman of Committe on Credentials.

DEAR SIR: In order that no misapprehension should exist as to the position contemplated or assumed by the Commissioners from New-York, delegated to your Convention, we deem it proper to have it distinctly understood that we are here as the promoters of peace in the Democratic Party, and the exponents of perfect good will and generous sympathy with the South. To such effect have our instructions been, and to such purpose all our own sentiments are distinctly moulded.

We come to tender you the hand of national brotherhood, and by our presence to satisfy you that New-York has a national Democracy which is fully alive to the truest interests, and heartily responsive to the sentiments enunciated and battled for by our brothers, who meet to-day in Convention. We come to convince you that there are in our State those whose ideas of Southern right's are not confused by political sophisms or by well-disguised Republicanism. We come as the result of a public call made by the National Association of New-York, to unite in a movement actuated by patriotism, and by a desire for protection in property and person against the insidious designs of any party.

Here as commissioners of conference, on a mission for party peace and in national love, we are to give the assurance that, should the crisis arise to test us, you may reckon on noble evidence in the Empire State of a loyalty which cannot be shaken in its allegiance to the Golden Rule of Democracy, and can never be corrupted in the good faith which should ever bind the true of the North to the true of the South.

THAD. P. MOTT, Chairman,
ISAAC LAWRENCE, Secretary.
City of New-York.
HARVEY BALDWIN, of Syracuse.
For State of New-York and balance of Commission.

Proceeding with his speech Mr. BALDWIN told the Convention that there was a general feeling at the North that the country was in danger—that the measures which resulted in the separation of the Convention were revolutionary in their character, and that revolutions never go backward, and, therefore, in this incipient step, they saw great danger to the country, and to throw oil upon the troubled waters they had come here. He admitted that the nomination of DOUGLAS would be disastrous to the Democratic Party, and thought that the party and the country might be preserved from danger by the seceders going to Baltimore, but that if they again departed from it DOUGLAS would be nominated, the effect of which would be deplorable. He again urged the delegates to resume their seats in the National Convention, as he looked upon this matter as fraught with great danger. He could not understand how these States could be separated without bringing on the destruction, not only of the Government, but of the whole Confederacy.

No sooner had he uttered this sentiment than a delegate called him to order. He said they were not here to listen to this sort of argument, particularly as they had agreed not to discuss any question of doctrine or policy. [Several voices cried, "Go on, go on!"] Whereupon Mr. BALDWIN proceeded, and again spoke of the approaching danger of dissolution. The moment he touched this subject, he was again called to order by a delegate from Mississippi, who said that the Convention had, as a matter of courtesy, allowed the commissioners to occupy seats upon the floor, and had allowed one of them to address the house, but that he had abused this courtesy by opening a discussion in which they could not participate.

Mr. BALDWIN attempted to reply amid much excitement, in the midst of which the President put the motion to adjourn, which was carried by acclamation, thus effectually choking off the Peace Commissioner.

In public and in private the seceders declare their unalterable determination to demand of the Baltimore Convention the adoption of the majority report, and, if defeated, to return to Richmond and present their own candidates, and thus initiate a movement which must result in an attempt to form a separate confederacy. V.

A SMALL DOMESTIC CONFLICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it has gone the rounds of the papers that Mr. WOOD telegraphed to Richmond that the Commissioners from New-York represented no body, permit me to state through your journal that, as alternate on his own delegation to the Charleston Convention for the Eighth Congressional District, I had a right to represent that delegation, as the following letter from him to me, in answer to one expressing my disgust at having RUSSELL instead of Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON for delegate, will show. As I value the autograph of Mayor WOOD, and as, should he come out for DOUGLAS, I am not likely to receive many more letters from him, I trust you will return the original.

Yours truly, ISAAC LAWRENCE,
Editor *National Quarterly Review*.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1860.

DEAR SIR: No person could be more surprised than myself on reading the proceedings of the Eighth District Convention, to see that Judge BRONSON was not selected. My friends have disregarded my wishes in that matter in a way which annoys me greatly. I regret the circumstance, and hope that you will not desert me at this critical juncture in the affairs of the party. Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.
ISAAC LAWRENCE, Esq.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD.—The ratification meeting of the First Ward Republican Association, which came off last evening, disappointed the most sanguine friends of the cause in that locality. About two thousand persons assembled, who testified their approval of the proceedings by a respectful attention to the speeches, and by frequent applause of the sentiments uttered. The stand was erected on the south side of Bowling Green. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of ROBERT S. GOULD, President; AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, and a large list of others for Vice-Presidents; and EVERARDO WARREN, and six others as secretaries of the meeting. Mr. WARREN then read a series of resolutions, cheerfully and heartily indorsing the nominations made at Chicago for President and Vice-President of the United States, and eulogizing the candidates as the best that could have been selected to rescue the country from its present corrupt and imbecile Government; approving of the platform of principles laid down in the platform, and pledging their unanimous and earnest support of the same. JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., was introduced. He came forward amid a shower of fire-works, and proceeded to address the audience in his usual earnest and humorous manner, upon the prospects of the campaign. He was frequently interrupted by applause. CYRUS B. DUTCHER followed Mr. HOXIE, and Mr. ANGEL from the western part of the State, STEWART L. WOODFORD and others spoke. Refreshments were supplied in a room of the Washington Hotel, which were well patronized by the hungry and thirsty. The General Superintendent of Police was present with a strong force to prevent disturbance, but happily their services were not needed.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY GUARD.—That "crack corps of the City," as our citizens are fond of denominating the City Guard, of which MANSFIELD LOVEL is Captain, T. T. FERRIS, Colonel, and W. H. DRAPER, Adjutant, will celebrate its twenty-seventh anniversary on Monday next by the usual annual excursion. Every year the City Guard goes somewhere into pleasant places. Two or three years ago it invaded Canada, besieged Montreal, and brought back to New-York, *viâ* Portland and Boston, the heartiest good wishes of her British Majesty's provincial subjects. This year the Guard will explore "the Jersies," Long Branch being their destination, and the National Hotel there, under the supervision of Mr. LEWIS LELAND, of the Metropolitan in this City, the place where they intend to recuperate, after passing, as honored guests, over the Raritan and Delaware Railroad. They will be accompanied by DODWORTH'S Band, who will be in new uniform for the occasion. The City Guard have always been noted for the splendor of their anniversary celebrations, and they have no intention of forfeiting that renown on this occasion.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL GYMNASIUM.—The second and third stories of the large building known as Knickerbocker Hall, on the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth-avenue, have been fitted up by Messrs. RATZ & BEACH for a Gymnasium, and it was opened last evening for the inspection of the public. It was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The gymnasium proper, on the second floor, is 90 by 65 feet, with 21 feet ceiling, and is amply supplied with all the various apparatus for gymnastic exercise. The floor above, occupied for dressing rooms, is elegantly carpeted and furnished, and has closet accommodations for 360 subscribers, besides bath rooms, reading and smoking rooms, &c. Owing to the crowd in attendance last evening, there was very little done in the way of gymnastic feats, although several noted gymnasts were present, and gave brief exhibitions on the ladders, horizontal bars, swinging rings, &c. Among the most skillful and muscular performers were Messrs. CLIVE, WEIB, BIRD and CONNOR.

ALPINE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—Last evening this organization, which has only been two years in existence, gave its first public concert at the Mozart Hall Concert-Room. A very good selection of pieces—consisting of solos, duets and choruses—made up the programme, and the manner in which they were rendered afforded satisfaction to a large and appreciative audience, and reflected high credit upon the members. The concert was under the direction of Prof. M. COLBURN, who has brought the organization in a surprisingly short time to its present standard of excellence, and not the least pleasant part of the entertainment was the ballad of "The Ship on Fire," with which that gentleman favored the audience. In all respects the concert was a success.

THE CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION—THE REMOVAL OF MR. STOUT SUSTAINED.—The General Term of the Supreme Court pronounced its decision yesterday morning in favor of Mr. PLATT, and adverse to the claims of Mr. STOUT. The Comptroller had not, yesterday, up to the close of business hours, received any official intimation of the decision, and for the present the care of the City funds, so far as he is concerned, will remain unchanged, Mr. STOUT being the acknowledged Chamberlain and depositary. It is understood, however, that the case has already been put on the Calendar of the Court of Appeals, to be argued to-day.

PANIC AMONG THE NEWSBOYS.—The Newsboys are apprehensive that their good friends have forgotten them recently. They are in much need of clothes, not having received any present of this description for the *last six months*. They would feel very grateful for a gift of garments, old or new. Will not their kind friends who have any to spare remember them? They may be sent to the Newsboys' Lodging House, No. 128 Fulton-street, or the address of the donors given, and they will be called for.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Republican Association of the Fourteenth Ward met at No. 426 Broome-street, last evening. The attendance was quite large, and several names were added to the roll. Quite a discussion arose upon a proposition to amend the Constitution, and during its progress Mr. FITCH made a speech, saying that LINCOLN would get 700 votes in the Fourteenth Ward, and that Mr. SEWARD would have received, in the event of his nomination, 1,000 votes. The Club, after transacting considerable routine business, adjourned.

PRESENT FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Baltimore *Sun* states that the Battalion of the City Guard has determined to present to the Seventh Regiment of New-York the fine painting of the Bombardment of Fort McHenry, now adorning its armory walls. A Committee has been appointed to proceed to this City with the gift, and present it to the Regiment. The painting is the work of Mr. J. WILSON, a meritorious landscape painter. It is large and massively framed, and originally cost $200.

THE SUICIDE ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Wednesday evening Coroner GRIFFIN, of Sing Sing, held an inquest upon the body of a man who committed suicide that afternoon by placing himself in front of the locomotive of the express train, between Irvington and Tarrytown. A *post mortem* examination was made, when it was found that his skull was smashed and neck broken. His name or residence could not be ascertained. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered, and he was buried the same night.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS.—The number of ladies, gentlemen, and children, occupied in the consumption of berries, this week, is astonishing, and must be very gratifying to the various Committees who get up the Festivals. Last evening, the ladies of the First Congregational Methodist Church, Brooklyn, and those of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, of this City, had their Annual Festivals. The attendance at each was good.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The New-York Republican State Central Committee, held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday. Resolutions in relation to the decease of Hon. JOHN R. SCHOOLCRAFT, and Dr. LORD were passed, and after the transaction of some unimportant business the Committee adjourned to meet in this City again on the 19th of July.

BUNKER HILL.—The Eighty-fifth anniversary of this memorable battle will be celebrated by the first Company Washington Continentals, Capt. LIMBECK. The Company will visit Paterson, N. J., on Monday, the 18th inst., and will be received by the Continentals of that place.

Great Fire in Forty-second-street.

THIRTEEN HORSES SUFFOCATED—FIVE DWELLING-HOUSES AND A ROW OF STABLES DESTROYED.

Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a disastrous conflagration happened in West Forty-second-street, breaking out at No. 181, in the row of frame stables owned by JOHN FITZPATRICK, in which at the time were fifteen horses, a quantity of feed, and several carriages, one of which was valued at $750. So rapidly did the flames spread, that before the firemen got effectually to work the buildings were entirely destroyed, and with them thirteen of the poor animals, as well as the other property.

The fire communicated to a two-story frame building adjoining the stables, owned and occupied by WM. CONNOLLY as a dwelling house, and having the grocery store of TIMOTHY BUCKLEY on the first floor. This house was quickly burned down, as well as a two story frame building in the rear of it, also owned by Mr. CONNOLLY. The three-story dwelling of Alderman SEAGRIST, No. 177, directly adjoining the latter building, next took fire, and was nearly destroyed. The Alderman lived in the upper part and HARMON ZIEGG occupied the lower part as a liquor store and also for the rectification of liquors.

A three-story frame tenement house, in the rear of this lot, also owned by the Alderman, was also completely gutted, and the occupants lost most of their household effects, barely escaping with their lives. On the opposite side of the stables the roof of the three-story brick building No. 183, owned and occupied as a dwelling by WILLIAM DEALING, was destroyed and the contents of the upper stories much damaged by water. The firemen and Police, the latter under the direction of Capt. HARTT, are each deserving of much praise for their conduct on the occasion.

The loss and insurances are thus estimated: Mr. FITZPATRICK, $3,000; uninsured. Mr. CONNOLLY, $2,000; insured for $600 in the Greenwich Company, upon the front building; and also $400 in the People's. Mr. BUCKLEY, $400; no insurance. Alderman SEAGRIST, $700, in his front house; insured in the Hamilton Company; and $1,060 on the rear building; insured for $1,500 in the Stuyvesant and Hamilton Companies. HARMON ZIELG's, $200; insured for $800 in the Rutgers' Company. JOSEPH YENSEL, one of the residents of the tenement house, insured for $200 in the Hamilton Company, but the other occupants were not so fortunate. Mr. DEALING; $500; insured in Greenwich for $2,000, and $1 504 in the People's. The fire originated, it is said, through the carelessness of one of Mr. FITZPATRICK'S men, who was filling a lighted fluid lamp, which exploded.

Police Reports.

CUPID AND CUPIDITY.

In August, 1859, King Schronfeldt, an Israelite, whose years now border on the three score and ten allotted to human existence, was married by Justice Steers in the Essex Market Police Court, to Cecilia Lockhardt, a spinster, also of mature age, and keeper of a small fancy goods store in Houston street. Three days elapsed, and the bride again stood before the magistrate, a petitioner, asking the severance of the connubial knot. She told how she had been deceived. Her husband, whom she had fancied was rich, did not own a sou. That was bad enough, but she had a worse cause of complaint against him—he had come to her store late at night, and, because she refused to live with him until the marriage should be celebrated according to Hebrew rites, had employed a gang of ruffians to carry off her goods, while in her effort to prevent the outrage she had been assaulted. The magistrate told her he was powerless to grant a divorce, but he issued warrants for the arrest of her assailants, who subsequently duly paid the penalty for their conduct. Since that time no intercourse has taken place between the husband and wife. He, however, did not long remain an unwilling widower, as it has recently transpired that on the 8th of the month following that of his marriage in Court, he led to the altar of the synagogue in Ludlow-street, one Miss Bertha Flann, a fair Jewess of twenty-five Summers, who only three months before had been thrown upon the matrimonial market of this City from her native Poland. In this case, too, it has appeared that love for Mrs. Schronfeldt was not a supposed lucre, rather than for the man himself, brought about the marriage, and, having lived with him eight days, the young woman discovered that she had been deceived, not only as to her husband's wealth, but that she was also the subject of a graver misfortune, being a married woman, but not a wife. She at once lodged a complaint against the old man for bigamy, but he fled ere the warrant could be served. Nothing was seen of him until a few days ago, when Officer Smith, of the Essex Market Court, found him at a dry goods store, kept by his sons, in Greenwich-street, and took him into custody. He was admitted to bail in $2,000 on the complaint, and, having been indicted, will be tried in the Court of General Sessions within a few days.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

ROBERT DUFFY, a laborer, while excavating on Wednesday afternoon in Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, was instantly killed by the falling of a mass of earth upon him. His remains were removed to the dead house, Bellevue Hospital. CONRAD HIER, a German, met his death from a similar accident in Forty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue, where he was employed by a contractor, named RUMRILL.....JAMES CREGAN died in the New-York Hospital, yesterday, in consequence of injuries received a month ago by falling through the timbers of an unfinished bridge at Port Jervis, N. Y.....A man, apparently 35 years of age, was found drowned at Pier No. 11, East River. He was dressed as a longshoreman.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE COST OF PAUPER CHILDREN—ACCOUNTS WITH THE U. S. MARSHAL AND EX-WARDEN DALY.

The above Board met yesterday. The Committee of the Whole submitted their usual weekly report, which was of considerable length. The following is an abstract of all the principal points of interest and importance:

The Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum are to receive, in future, 70 cents for each pauper child cared for by them, and besides, all those children at the Colored Home are to be transferred to the Asylum.

Two keepers of the Fourth District Prison—Hiram Chandler and Wm. B. Doty—have been removed, and others appointed to fill the vacancies.

The ten-day Tombs prisoners are now taken to the Workhouse; 114 have been sent to the latter place.

Improvements are being made at the Almshouse, where a verandah and staircase about the tower are to be erected, at a cost of $00.

The salary of the Almshouse Clerk is reduced $400, and that of the Clerk of the Workhouse $133—both being now $800 per annum.

Bernard F. Mullen is to take charge of the demented at the Workhouse, at a salary of $300 per annum.

Some alleged cases of lunacy are reported to be at the Workhouse, and the Resident Physician has been directed to examine into them and report whether they should be removed to the Asylum.

It was determined to give a sick United States prisoner, James Dillon, medical treatment at the Island Hospital.

Permission had been given the Harlem Presbyterian Church to hold a festival at Randall's Island, the buildings at which place were constantly being improved.

Six hundred dollars have been appropriated to repair the gutta-percha water pipe which conducts the Croton over the East River to Blackwell's Island.

As the result of the labors of the Excise Commissioners, $8,964 have been handed over to the Board.

Felix Campbell was awarded the contract for putting up the warming and ventilating apparatus at the new Island Hospital. His bid ($9,000) was the lowest. James Murphy & Co. were awarded the contract for making and putting up the machinery at $10,000.

The United States Marshal owes the Department $2,127 for board furnished Government prisoners, and it was announced that he had promised to pay the sum this month.

Ex-Warden Daly, of Bellevue Hospital, it was reported, had received $2.431 for diplomas, and after deducting expenses of all kinds he had a balance of $1,483 63, which had never been paid to the Board. Mr. Daly was requested, last month, to "step up to the Captain's office and settle," and replied by promising to make all square on the 9th of June. He then made his statement of the matter, by which his indebtedness to the Board was reduced to a small sum, which he had paid. Mr. Daly had been directed to return all property belonging to the Department, in his possession, to its owners.

The report was adopted.

The total number of paupers, criminals, &c., now in the hands of the Commissioners, is 7,317—that being an increase of 20 over the number in charge last week.

The Board adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

LOSSES BY THE QUARANTINE FIRES.

INVENTORY OF THE QUARANTINE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Upon the assembling of the Commissioners yesterday, the claims of the Commissioners of Emigration were resumed.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, was the first witness called, and gave the following inventory of the property in buildings, &c., which were destroyed:

Six brick houses, 20 to 24 feet front, and 24 to 25 feet deep, two and a half stories, and worth about $1,(00 each.

Eight shanties on the hill, five of which were 200 feet long, by 25 feet wide, one story, worth about $4,(00 each.

Three smaller shanties, worth say $1 500 each.

Three brick offices, two stories, two of which were in use, and two wooden offices, which he could not value.

A dwelling-house of brick, occupied by Dr. BISSELL, valued at between $4,000 and $5,000.

A house occupied by Dr. WALLER, which, with the barn, was worth $1,500.

The hospital building, known as the "St. Nicholas," of brick and stone, very large, and was probably valued at $40,000. It cost, possibly, $100,000.

The female hospital, also large, worth from $15,000 to $18,600.

A frame-house, occupied by Dr. THOMPSON, old, but large and comfortable, worth about $3,000.

The old dead-house, worth about $1 000.

House and buildings occupied by Dr. WALKER, of brick, worth from $6,000 to $7,000.

The wash house, and the dock and bridge adjoining, with the boat-house.

The McCabe House, with the adjoining coal and wood-sheds, worth about $4,000.

The gate-keeper's house, worth, say $1,200.

A large barn connected with Dr. WALLER's house was still standing. The outer wall was built by contract, at $1,350; he did not know the value of the inner fences.

On the cross-examination, witness stated that he had not examined the buildings with a view of estimating their value. The St. Nicholas was last occupied by well passengers as a boarding-house; his valuation was what they were worth at the time they were destroyed, and not made for their original cost. The effort of the counsel to obtain from Mr. CARRIGAN the value of the building as a hospital was opposed by Mr. MEYERS, who said the building was of value to the State, but the clients of the counsel determined the State should not use the property, and burnt it.

Dr. BISSELL was recalled and testified as to the value of the buildings, which did not materially differ from the estimates of the previous witness. He thought the dock was worth $10,000. The cost of replacing some of the fences would be about $2 25 a rod, of which there was some eighty rods destroyed. A fence in the rear of his office was worth $10 to $15 a rod. About $800 or $1,000 damage was done to the outer wall; eight or ten horse chestnut trees were destroyed, and three or four pear trees, apparently 80 or 100 years old. He could not state their value; also several trees around the St. Nicholas; he never had an opportunity to test the flavor of the pears, as they were all stolen before he could taste them.

Capt. CRAWFER, Vice President of the Commissioners of Emigration, was called. He testified that he had always estimated the value of the St. Nicholas building at $50,000; the wash house at $4,000; the damage to the dock, or the expense of putting it in as good order as it was before, at $3,500; and the bridge, including the water pipe, at about $2,000. These estimates were made immediately after the fire. Adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COUNTY CLERK'S BILL—THE NEW JAIL.

At a regular meeting of this Board held yesterday, a bill of John Clancy, County Clerk, for $758 82 was ordered to be paid, as was the bill of Norman McLeod, Keeper of the County Jail, amounting to $416 94.

The Committee on County Officers submitted plans for the new jail in Ludlow-street, which drew forth considerable dicussion, the difference of opinion being as to the use of stone or brick in the construction of the building, which would make a difference in the cost of $10,000 to $15,000. A building of the kind and style proposed by the Committee would cost about $50,000, while the amount inserted in the tax-bill for this purpose was only $25,000, and the idea of exceeding the appropriation such an amount was severely deprecated by Mr. PURDY and others.

Mr. STEWART, President of the Board, and a practical builder, expressed his views freely and intelligently, explaining the great difference between the paper plans submitted and the building as it would be when erected. Mr. LITTLE strongly advocated the use of granite, as being less adapted for the purposes intended, and the difference in price, he contended, would be much best than had been asserted. Without reaching any decision, the Board adjourned to meet on Tuesday week.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

MORE FILTHY HOUSES.

The Commissioners met yesterday and received the usual reports from the Sanitary Police, which embraced a large number of filthy tenements. Sergeant LORD presented a report of a slaughter-house, owned by Councilman COSTELLO, at No. 423 First-avenue, which is represented to be in a very filthy condition, and dangerous to the health of the neighborhood. A house at No. 237 East Twentieth-street was also reported to be in an unsafe condition. Both reports were referred for immediate action.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

EXPLOSION—LOSS $4,000.—At about 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an explosion took place in the fireworks' storehouse of Messrs. BOCH & PUCHTA, on Green-street, near Union-avenue, Greenpoint, which destroyed the building and contents, valued at $4,000. Two men, named ULRICH HOARE and HENRY WANDS, were arrested by Sergeant BRUCE and Officer DODD, of the Sevent